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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,752. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PLATT YIELDS TO THE RURAL STATESMEN

The Saratoga Convention Declares for the Enforcement of the Sunday Excise Laws.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS AGAINST HOME RULE

They Absolutely Refuse to Listen to the Earnest Appeals of the Delegates from New-York City and Brooklyn.

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE OVERRULED

Warner Miller Wins in His Championship of the "American Sabbath"—The Tioga Boss, Confronted by a Dilemma, Takes the Country Horn—Renomination of the Old Ticket—Convention Adjourns in Disgust.

For Secretary of State.....JOHN PALMER
of Albany County.

For Controller.....JAMES A. ROBERTS
of Erie County.

For Treasurer.....ADDISON B. COLVIN
of Warren County.

For Attorney General.....THEODORE E. HANCOCK
of Onondaga County.

For State Engineer and Surveyor.....CAMPBELL W. ADAMS
of Oneida County.

For Associate Judge of Court of Appeals.....CELORA E. MARTIN
of Broome County.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Boss Platt has renominated his "old ticket," and Warner Miller has snatched a moral victory from a convention that did not yield it without a fight, and that dispersed in the belief that the victory of to-day would be followed by

John Palmer,
Renominated by Republicans for Secretary of State of New-York.

defeat Nov. 5. Mr. Miller's victory for the champions of a close Sunday law in a convention that was ready to act upon Mr. Platt's advice to shun all reference to the question as one that properly could be avoided by a State Convention was a surprise to his friends and a disappointment to the friends of Mr. Platt.

A Disappointed Boss.

The boss cared little about the "old ticket." If it shall be defeated, he will not feel a pang of regret. It was not really an issue in the convention. But Mr. Platt advised against touching the excise question. His Committee on Resolutions, through Speaker Fish, accepted his advice and ignored the subject in the platform it reported. There is no doubt that the menace implied in the motion of Mr. Miller in the event of refusal to adopt his proposition "in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and of morality," led Mr. Platt reluctantly to yield for the addition of those two important lines to the platform.

Mr. Platt had hoped to avoid giving offense to voters of the cities of New-York Brooklyn, but, when the alternative was presented to him of disappointing a city sentiment in favor of local option, or provoking a country revolt, he surrendered to the country, although he might have had his own way by intimating that he preferred to see the Miller amendment voted down.

The Old Ticket Put up Again.

The convention that thus had spurned as vicious and immoral the sentiment held in the cities of the State for liberalizing liquor laws, to make them acceptable to the properly ascertained will of those cities, lost all interest in the proceedings following the adoption of the amended platform. The "old ticket" was renominated by Reuben Fox, while the delegates were scampering to get supper. All that remains to be done to re-elect it is for Platt to devote his machine and his political ability to the admittedly difficult task of securing the return of these easily nominated persons to the offices they now occupy.

If the convention fairly represented the condition of the Republicans in the State, the New-York Republicans will need a great deal of stimulation before their attitude toward their ticket properly can be described as enthusiastic.

Decidedly a Dull Convention.

Not even the oldest fellows who this morning sat in Convention Hall, which would have seated many more young and old fellows, could have recalled a thinner, tamer, more indifferent gathering for a similar purpose. As a body, it compared favorably in appearance with former conventions, but it lacked distinction, and the lack of admired "leaders"—of such men as were wont to move conventions to vehement applause—contributed to the general dullness of the initial performance. The attempt to make up for a lack of enthusiasm by a supply of band music was a laudable expedient. But the band music that would have been entirely adequate in ordinary circumstances failed signally, because there was no bottled-up feeling awaiting a brass-band signal to burst forth. Even brass bands require political hints when employed in conventions. If this fact had been appreciated, the convention band would not have allowed Mr. Platt to reach his seat in the front row, thoughtfully reserved for the Tioga delegation, with only a plain cheer, while Dr. Depew was greeted a moment later with "Hail to the Chief."

The Boss Did Not Mind.

Mr. Platt probably did not mind the discrimination in Dr. Depew's favor. It is doubtful if he noted it, and he certainly paid no attention to the flurry of applause—plainly not a machine-made production—that greeted the Republican apostle to the Bowery. About all the warmth that there was in the morning session was expended in the greeting to Dr. Depew.

When ex-Senator Hiscock ponderously came in he won enough recognition to assure him that his parted greatness was not wholly forgotten. Ex-Senator Miller quite escaped applause on his entrance. Fassett's reception, while not as general as that accorded to Platt, was more cordial.

Lots of Empty Chairs.

When Mr. Hackett called the convention to order there was room in the hall for twice as many persons as it held. The gallery, except for the corner occupied by Edward Kearney and "Billy" Edwards, who were not delegates, and a thin sprinkling of "rooters" for Treasurer Colvin, who would not have filled the front row if they had been all placed in it, presented a barren amplitude of vacant chairs.

James A. Roberts,
Renominated by Republicans for Controller of New-York State.

Mr. Platt manifested a proper regard for consistency in the selection of the temporary Chairman. Mr. Sherman's address, delivered in a sufficiently loud voice, but with distressing hesitancy, as it was painfully picked up from too distant sheets, suggested bad typewriting and lack of conviction. It was a thoroughly commonplace repetition of the complaints against the Democratic Party, as they have been made from day to day for several years. The revival of business was lost sight of in contemplation of the depression that had encouraged the Republicans to hope for success with the cry of calamity, and the utmost was made of the temporary possession by the Republicans of the power to govern the State.

Sherman's Lame Apology.

Nothing could have been much tamer than his limping apology for the Republican increase of 50 per cent. in the State tax. Commissioner Roosevelt was justified without being named for enforcing law.

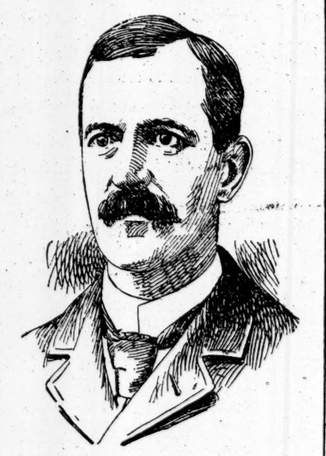
Mr. Sherman sighed out a desire for "one hour of James G. Blaine," but he neglected to specify that it should be the hour in which he wrote the letter to Mulligan or that other hour in which he wrote the letter in which he suggested to his friends in New-York that they knife Folger as a candidate for Governor. His protestation against bossism in the Democratic Party fell flat. The fact that they did not go wild over it was creditable to Mr. Platt's

Theodore E. Hancock,
Renominated by Republicans for Attorney General of New-York State.

obedient delegates, who knew too well what bossism was to vociferously applaud an objection to it if it occasionally cropped out in the opposition.

Presidential Politics.

The convention hardly had adopted a resolution to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions before the motion was offered nominating Gov. Morton for President. Regard for regularity would have suggested the formality of an inquiry as to whether the rules should be suspended. The motion was adopted, and with much more applause than that which followed Mr. Sherman's reference to Thomas B. Reed, the mention of whose name evoked



Campbell W. Adams,
Renominated by Republicans for State Engineer and Surveyor.

little more enthusiasm than was accorded to Mr. Lauterbach, whose prestige with the Republicans in Mr. Platt's convention appeared to be distinctly greater than that of the man from Maine.

The events of the second session of the convention were more interesting than those of the first. Mr. Depew was introduced to entertain the delegates while the Committee on Resolutions was closing up its work. The greatest of American orators often has been happier and easily might have appeared to be more sincere.

Fassett Crows over Platt.

The reception to Mr. Fassett by a convention that was unquestionably Platt's was more vociferous than that to Mr. Depew. His speech in response to the call upon him was entertaining, as a not too carefully masked crow over Platt's attempt to humiliate him in his own home, but it was too exclusively personal and self-congratulatory to be regarded as important in a convention that was to struggle with a question of morality. He was audacious and reckless in travestying the remarks of Chairman Sherman about "a wail from Elmira," accepting as applicable to him what was aimed at Senator Hill, and he came pretty near to shaking hands with Platt when he declared that he was in favor of a large measure of personal liberty.

Knew It Was Coming.

Mr. Platt knew when he returned to the convention late in the afternoon that his advice would be rejected. He was acquainted fully with the particulars of the strife in the Committee on Resolutions and the determination of ex-Senator Miller to fight for a Sunday-observance plank. Mr. Platt could not have forgotten that Mr. Miller had fallen outside the breastworks while fighting for what he considered a moral principle; if he had, Mr. Miller in his speech for his amendment reminded the boss of the ill-fated contest for Governor in 1888, and it may have been a sudden resolution to afford Mr. Miller a chance to try again that led him to advise Fish and Lauterbach to accept the morality amendment.

Disappointed City Delegates.

The country delegates are going home generally pleased with the outcome. The delegates from the cities are disappointed, for they believe that if Mr. Platt's advice had been followed the vote of every country Republican would have been secure, while not a city vote would have been driven off.

Ex-Senator Miller is the happiest man in Saratoga, and if Mr. Platt is half as well pleased as he looks when he hears the Sunday resolution discussed, the re-election of the "old ticket" on Nov. 5 cannot possibly add to the breadth and impressiveness of his smile.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Platt Sets His Machine Running, and It Runs Like a Clock.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Platt threw the throttle of his nicely oiled machine wide open at the opening session of the convention, and with what Du Maurier would call his prehensile eyes, he closely watched the operations from a front seat. All its bearings were oiled to a nicety. Dr. Depew, from his seat in the New-York delegation, got pointers from it as to how to run the fast train over the New-York Central. Tammany's General Committee would also have obtained valuable information at Mr. Platt's convention.

The opening session, outside of its exhibition of perfect machine politics, was as dull as a yacht race with each boat going in its own direction.

Bossism throttles enthusiasm. It subdues and cows men. It centralizes the interest in one man, and turns good citizens into puppets. But that, as a recently imported author would say, is another story.

Saratoga's convention hall was decently decorated for this occasion. A bit of festooning on the round board which is the background of the stage had a portrait of Gov. Morton on one end and a portrait of Lieut. Gov. Saxton on the other. A big bunch of flowers stood in front of the speaker's desk.

An Invidious Comparison.

The banner of the Saratoga Union League Club occupied the central position on the round board, and just served to remind the delegates that the Union League Club of New-York City had nothing to do with this convention. Balconies on either side of the proscenium arch reached out toward the stage, like overhanging windows in a Spanish town.

In the balcony to the right of the stage was the convention band. It played well, and it deserved the applause that it got. It also timed its tunes appropriately, especially when the delegates were taking their seats.

In the balcony to the left of the stage sat one of the leaders of Tammany Hall, Edward Kearney, Mr. "Billy" Edwards of the Hoffman House with him. They grew pale as they watched the workings of the Platt machine. Mr. Kearney's point of vantage was by far the most conspicuous in the convention hall. The only other Democrat noticed among the spectators was ex-Senator Foley of Saratoga, who, before the session was called to order, had a long and pleasant chat with Lieut. Gov. Saxton.

Women on the Platform.

Dwight Lawrence, Dean of the Sage Corps, which has several members among the visiting statesmen who are here, was on the plaform, where his brother, Anderson Lawrence, officiated very cheerfully as Master of Ceremonies.

C. C. Shayne, John Sabine Smith, ex-Judge Potter, and Isaac V. Baker of Washington County, General French of Saratoga County, Congressman Baker of Monroe, John E. Gillette of Columbia, T. W. Halls of Westchester, Gen. Michael Kerwin, James A. Blanchard, ex-Assemblyman Rhodes of Westchester, ex-Senator Smith of Westchester, William Llyod, Dr. Depew's secretary, and sevral others, including a pretty group of women, were also upon the platform.

To the right of the platform were grouped an unusually large number of women for a convention. The things that women enjoy at conventions are the music, the decorations, the bright things in the speeches, and the criticism they can make of the dresses of the other women, as well as the applause their male friends get.

The Band Gets Personal.

The delegates began to come in about 12 o'clock. The leaders who came under the classification of big guns always time their arrival so as to come in after the crowd has gathered and the cheering begins. As the delegates began to come in the band up in the balcony got satirical, in fact, at times it got personal.

After the band had introduced itself respectably by playing the "Star-Spangled Banner," the leader evidently saw Fred S. Gibbs making his way into the hall among the first arrivals. The band played "Only One Girl in This World for Me." Mr. Gibbs has but recently been married. Another

Addison B. Colvin,
Renominated by Republicans for Treasurer of New-York State.

one of the early arrivals was Col. Dickey of Newburg. A crowd of his friends shook hands with him.

It ought to be recorded that the first of the candidates to arrive was A. B. Colvin, who has more pictures of himself in circulation than a prize prima donna. The band played "The Picture That Burleigh Would Like to Turn to the Wall."

William A. Sutherland, the New-York member of the Republican National Committee, a modest gentleman, with a host of friends in his party, was welcomed by a number of delegates.

For some reason or other Lieut. Gov. Saxton came in unapplauded. He went quietly to his seat, and the band played "I'll Call the Roll Myself."

Edward Lauterbach, Platt's Chairman of the Republican County Convention and a bright bit of coloring in this convention, came in, and the band played, "Two Little Girls in Blue." This was appropriate. Mr. Lauterbach's spectacular red shirt of Monday had given place to quite as remarkable a blue shirt for Tuesday. It added materially to the convention decorations. It was only partly rivaled by a blue shirt worn by Clarence Bowen, another one of the New-York delegates.

There was great attention when Henry G. Burleigh came in. He looked as though he had been having many hours of excise argument with ex-Senator Miller. The band played "Papa, Free Uncle Tom."

When ex-Senator Miller came in there was a flourish of trumpets. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the Herkimer delegation was seated on the back seats, while Tioga, in which was Platt, was in the very front row to the right of the platform. The band played "The Hatchet Is Out in Herkimer."

Epenetus Howe of Tioga, whose hirsute facial adornments look like nicely arranged tassels, took a seat in the Tioga row, while the band played "The Wind Blew Through His Whiskers." When John Raines came in the band played the "Coochee Coochee" dance.

Then came Speaker Fish, towering up like a church steeple, and the band played "Push It Along."

"Lou" Payn, the pride of Platt, came in, with his hat on "way down to the floor," as one man put it, and the band played "That's the Hat My Father Wore," and "You Can't Lose Me, Uncle Thomas."

Entrance of the Boss.

Presently there was a stir at the door. A slim, gray-bearded man, in a Prince Albert coat, his shoulders stooping, and his face pale almost to whiteness, made his way through the crowd. The delegates got to their feet.

It was Platt—Platt, the boss. There was just a trace of a smile on his face at the perfunctory handclapping. His eyes bulged out a bit. He bowed neither to the left nor to the right of him. He turned down to

Celora E. Martin,
Republican Candidate for Justice of the Court of Appeals.

his seat beside Epenetus Howe, him of the tasseled whiskers in the Tioga row, and Platt's seat was right on the aisle, where he could keep an eye on the Chairman. The band played nothing at all.

Platt's reception had been somewhat noisy, but it was perfunctory. It had no blood in it. It was like the uproar in a boiler shop when only half the men are at work.

After this came a bit of real enthusiasm. It was caused by the entrance of Dr. Depew. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and Dr. Depew was cheered until he took his seat near Mr. Lauterbach with the blue shirt in the New-York delegation, which was located about midway in the hall to the left of the platform.

There was an honest ring to the cheer for Dr. Depew. There was a note of fear in the one for Platt.

The Man from Chemung.

And now came Fassett—Fassett, the abjured of Platt, but Fassett the victor of Chemung. There is some evidence that the winner of a good fight, even if against the boss, is still appreciated in the party, and a ringing cheer and an approach to real enthusiasm greeted Mr. Fassett on his way to his seat in the Chemung delegation.

Mr. Fassett passed by Platt, but neither noticed the other. The band played "You Can't Play in My Yard," as Fassett came in, and changed to "Angel of Peace, You Have Tarried Too Long."

As Mr. Fassett passed Mr. Platt, ponderous ex-Senator Hiscock got a little applause as he came down. He sat down a few rows behind Mr. Platt, and diligently read the convention story in The New-York Times, and gave careful attention to the chapter bearing upon the past record of his party on the excise question.

Chairman Hackett, the stoutest of statesmen, slipped in without attracting applause, except from a few friends who sat directly in front of the platform.

A colored man in a tall hat carried a banner with Secretary of State John Palmer's picture on it up to the platform. About the first man down the aisle after it was John Palmer himself.

John W. Vrooman came in quietly and had to stop several times to shake hands with friends.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

The Rev. Dr. Cary Prays and the Temporary Chairman Talks.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Chairman Hackett called the meeting to order at 12:25 o'clock, and requested the Rev. Dr. Carey of the Bethesda Episcopal Church of this village to make the opening prayer. So suspicious are some politicians that they listened with great attention to the prayer, fearful that something might be said in it relative to the excise question.

At the opening of the convention and during all of the morning session there were not more than 2,500 people in the big galleries of the hall. It could have accommodated at least 1,000 more.

After the prayer, Chairman Hackett said the Secretary would call the roll by counties, so that substitutions could be made.

In the New-York City delegation Julius M. Mayer, John E. Milholland, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, James W. Hawes, John H. Gunner, Benjamin Oppenheimer, George B. Deane, John Sabine Smith, and L. S. Grenner were among those who came in as substitutes. Mr. Milholland took Cornelius N. Bliss's place in the Sixteenth Assembly District.

Ex-Senator Miller was cheered when he rose to substitute John W. Vrooman for one of his delegates from Herkimer.

A Scheme of Mayer's Fails.

The contests in the Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth Assembly Districts of New-York City were noted. Julius M. Mayer tried to get the Hedges delegation from New-York City's Twenty-fifth District substituted for the Platt delegation, but Secretary Kenyon noticed this, and it "didn't go."

Lieut. Gov. Saxton was cheered when he rose to make a substitution in his county. Silas B. Dutcher was substituted in place of Henry Abell in Kings.

When the list was completed, Mr. Hackett said that on behalf of the State Committee he would nominate Congressman J. S. Sherman of Oneida as temporary Chairman. Mr. Sherman was chosen without a murmur of opposition. Mr. Hackett appointed Speaker Fish and T. L. Poole to escort Mr. Sherman to the chair. They found him after a search among the delegates, and they took him up on the platform and introduced him to Mr. Hackett—an unnecessary proceeding, but very formal. Mr. Hackett in turn introduced Mr. Sherman, and then Mr. Sherman produced his prepared speech and began.

Morton for President.

There was not much applause until the temporary Chairman trotted out Gov. Morton as the New-York Republicans' Presidential candidate. There was great applause at this, and Mr. Platt clapped his hands and then laughed heartily. Mr. Sherman next stirred up his audience by his reference to Mr. Blaine. When the speaker referred to Democratic bosses, Platt looked a little uneasy.

The Temporary Chairman's Speech.

Mr. Sherman, in the course of his speech, said:

We meet not as individuals to gratify personal desires and to further personal interests, but as the representatives of the Republican Party in the Empire State, to express its sentiments, sound its warcry, and point its way to victory. For the first time since 1883 the full responsibility of State government has rested upon the Republican Party. Prior to the election of 1893-4 the condition was one of serious menace. Vicious influences, through repeated victories, had grown bold and daring. The greatest city on the continent was absolutely controlled by a perfectly organized gang of political plunderers, under the guidance of a master mind. Blackmail as systematic as it was horrible had brought about a condition of municipal rottenness and moral turpitude before which the civilized world stood aghast.

In Brooklyn one man's will was law; his orders were executed, his favors dispensed at the sacrifice of the city's good name. McKane, at Gravesend, with brazen insolence, in flagrant defiance of law, limited his return of votes cast to the number required. Troy was under the absolute control of a coterie of political thugs and murderers. "Blue-eyed Billy," with unequaled assurance, controlled, by legislation when needed, the political destiny of the growing city of the lake. And over all this oligarchy, like the hundred-handed Briareus, King David ruled. Public decency was outraged, public trust betrayed, the expressed will of the people subverted, public records purloined, the mandate of the courts violated, the Senate of the State stolen, a United States Senator dishonestly secured, and the pliant tool of political highwaymen smirched by his presence the highest court of the State, to which he was elevated as his share in the swag of political plunder.

He Talks About Excise Laws.

In all efforts toward wise and just laws the Republican Legislature met the united opposition of the Democracy. The efforts of Republican officials to enforce the excise laws, enacted by Democratic mandate as a means only of machine discipline, call forth vehement denunciation by Democratic leaders and press, by whom Anarchistic defiance is advised.

The cry reaches us from Elmira couched in the misleading title of "Personal liberty." Stripped of its pretentious dress it means violation of law. Its logical conclusion is dangerous and revolting. The Republican Party believes that laws are made to be enforced, not violated. Whether touching civil service, honest elections, or excise, it will enforce them in New-York State while its executive chair is occupied by that statesman who, having graced the diplomatic service and honored by his incumbency the second highest office in the General Government, presented as he will be by a united delegation in the next Republican National Convention, will, we believe, be the President of eighty millions of people at the close of the nineteenth century.

Senator Hill attempts by the false issue he raises to turn attention from the record Democracy has made in National affairs. While we court discussion of State issues, we shall insist that National affairs be not altogether ignored in this campaign. The immediate present and the recent past furnish ample example for study, thought, and comparison. Future historians will view with wonderment our unparalleled growth and prosperity during the four years ending March 3, 1893. Never in the history of any nation had there been such marvelous development. Capital was eagerly seeking investment; workingmen were everywhere in demand. In every section of our land joyous peace and plenty made our National life ideal.

A Calamity Howl.

Immediately after the inauguration of President Cleveland hope gave way to despair, happiness waited upon discontent, misery and suffering entered and took up their abode where formerly joy and mirth held glad carnival; the fires in our furnaces were black as an Egyptian midnight, thousands of factories closed, workingmen seeking in vain for employment; our newspapers, mirroring daily the history of our land, were filled with the accounts of banks closing, merchants failing, interests defaulting, and investments insecure. For the first time in our National life the gates of Castle Garden opened outward. Every ship bound for foreign ports was ladened, not with the fruits of the American fields and the American looms, but with American gold to meet outstanding obligations and in payment for imported goods. Yet during this time of hopelessness and despair, through the courtesy of a Democratic United States Senator, a Sugar Trust was enabled to reap a profit of $50,000,000. Fifty millions of dollars stuffing the pockets of the favored rich and thousands of workingmen starving!

The Democratic Party has again proved itself incapable of government. Its leaders have demonstrated their utter incompetency. This statement is not one blindly made from a partisan standpoint. It is the statement of the American people emphatically expressed at the polls one year ago.

Whether on State or National issues, whether in the strife between law and its violation or between American industry and foreign production, the State of New-York must stand with the Republican Party; stand back of Gov. Morton, as he executes the laws, back of Thomas B. Reed and the Republican majority he will lead in the next Congress.

Mr. Sherman was very much pleased with the reception accorded his speech.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Chairman Sherman Reads Off the Lists Prepared by the Boss.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—After the temporary Chairman had finished talking, Mr. Platt's machine worked like lightning. On a resolution, offered by Mr. Keck of Fulton, John S. Kenyon, Reuben L. Fox, Charles L. Ball, Lafayette B. Gleason, and W. L. Dodge were made temporary Secretaries.

Mr. O'Grady of Rochester offered the resolution providing that the rules of the Assembly should govern; Mr. Parkhurst, the resolution that all resolutions should be submitted without debate to the Committee on Resolutions; Mr. Lauterbach, the resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization; Mr. Cullinan of Oswego, the resolution providing for the Committee on Credentials, and Speaker Fish, the resolution providing for the Committee on Resolutions. All these were adopted without debate. The machine slipped along with great celerity.

The Committees Appointed.

Mr. Sherman had the committees all selected, and their names nicely typewritten, and they were all named in a jiffy. They were as follows:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Frederic Storm.	18	Jacob Lefevre.
2	Theodore B. Willis.	19	George H. Morrison.
3	Charles Boscher.	20	Hiram Griggs.
4	C. V. Rheinhardt.	21	L. K. Jackson.
5	Jesse Fuller.	22	G. W. Kavanagh.
6	George H. Nason.	23	W. C. Witherbee.
7	George Nichol.	24	V. Z. Waters.
8	Cornelius Van Cott.	25	Milton Ford.
9	Adam Gernouch.	26	H. L. Tower.
10	Robert A. Greacen.	27	Francis H. Gates.
11	James J. O'Donnell.	28	R. A. Scofield.
12	James L. Stewart.	29	B. W. Wellington.
13	Richard C. Shannon.	30	George Parish.
14	B. Loewy.	31	W. H. Denniston.
15	John P. Degnan.	32	Richard Evans.
16	A. S. Van Arden.	33	Oliver A. Jenkins
17	Clinton N. Wimmer.	34	Fred A. Robbins.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	J. Eugene Parke.	19	Joseph A. Leggett.
2	Alexander Robb.	20	George N. Southwick.
3	Cornelius Morrison.	21	Andrew Davidson.
4	J. F. Fischer.	22	L. N. Littauer.
6	C. W. Bruscher.	23	H. G. Burleigh.
7	B. F. Harford.	24	Joseph Mullin.
8	C. W. Bowen.	25	E. S. Batcheller.
9	John J. Collins.	26	George B. Curtis.
10	Clarence W. Meade.	27	Carrol E. Smith.
11	W. W. Lyon.	28	Benjamin Wilcox.
12	John E. Milholland.	29	B. T. Smelzer.
13	Robert Miller.	30	Richard Crowley.
14	Charles B. Page.	31	W. A. Sutherland.
15	Samuel G. French.	32	Dennis E. Ryan.
16	C. A. Becker.	33	George Urban, Jr.
17	Joseph M. Dickey.	34	Arthur S. Wade.
18	Hamilton Fish.		

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	Henry C. Johnson.	18	Samuel H. Moore.
2	A. T. Stoutenburg.	19	Louis F. Payn.
3	F. T. Williams.	20	George H. Fitts.
4	W. H. Friday.	21	J. L. Jacobs.
5	F. F. Williams.	22	A. A. Smith.
6	L. B. Gleason.	23	John M. Wever.
7	C. W. Alexander.	24	P. W. Cullinan.
8	Lucas L. Van Allen.	25	Thomas Wheeler.
9	Julius M. Mayer.	26	William A. Smyth.
10	Hamilton Williams.	27	Frederick M. Power.
11	C. M. Jeroloman.	28	John A. Munson.
12	Arthur L. Merriam.	29	B. H. Mangin.
13	Thomas F. Eagan.	30	Irving L'Hommedieu.
14	A. H. Steele.	31	J. M. E. O'Grady.
15	Lincoln A. Stuart.	32	Samuel Caldwell.
16	John G. Peené.	33	Henry W. Brundell.
17	Louis F. Goodsell.	34	O. E. Jones.

The members of the several committees were notified at once when and where to meet for the purpose of carrying out the further pleasure of the boss.

LAUNCHING THE MORTON BOOM.

Resolution Adopted Favoring the Governor's Presidential Aspirations.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—The committee having been appointed, Clarence W. Bowen of New-York offered the following resolution, putting the convention on record as favoring the Presidential aspirations of Gov. Morton:

The Republicans of New-York State in convention assembled cordially indorse the administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton, and express the hope that his name may be presented to the National Republican Convention of 1896 as the choice of the Republicans of the Empire State for the first place on the Presidential ticket.

"Will the convention act upon this resolution at once?" asked Chairman Sherman, and then he put the question.

There was a roar of "Ayes," but one man to the right of the platform yelled "No."

The convention took a recess nominally until 3 o'clock. Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who had offered the resolution for the recess, had intended that the recess should last until 4 o'clock.

CONVENTION HALL, SARATOGA.
The building in which Mr. Platt and the Delegates to the Republican State Convention gathered to make a platform and nominate candidates.

DEPEW AND FASSETT TALK.

The Doctor Is Conciliatory, but the Elmira Man Seems Vindictive.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Though the convention had adjourned to 3 o'clock, half the delegates to the convention were at that hour at dinner, in attendance upon the meetings of the committees, or wandering about the hotels and streets, so that the convention hall was occupied by a small audience, that was willing to be entertained by the performances of two brass bands that blew and blew again, exhausting the list of patriotic, sentimental, and frivolous popular airs. The warm sun had thawed out a few persons additional to the number of spectators at the doleful morning session, including many ladies. The bands had it all their own way for an hour. They tried some tunes that inspired the audience to sing, and, while it was not a very good singing company, it enjoyed the privilege of making a noise.

Dr. Depew entered the hall just before 4 o'clock. He was seen at once, and shouts went up for a speech.

Dr. Depew Talks.

Mr. Depew was not surprised. He had evidently been asked to stop a gap and he was there to do it. He reached the platform while the cheers for him were still rattling the empty chairs in the gallery, and he felt this was his opportunity. He began with a few jests and old pleasantries until he had prepared his hearers to take

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Nerves and Blood

Are inseparably connected. The former depend simply, solely, solidly upon the latter. If it is pure, they are properly fed and there is no "nervousness." If it is impure, they are fed on refuse, and the horrors of nervous prostration result. Feed the nerves on pure blood. Make pure blood and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

a full dose of wholesale depreciation of the Democrats, and unmitigated approval of Republicanism, past, present, and to come. His speech was as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: I presume I am placed here to occupy the waiting hour between temporary and permanent organization, the difficulty of the situation being that when the temporary resumes the orator is closed and the temporal is here.

I congratulate the temporary Chairman upon the speech which he made this morning. He stated what we all believe, and suggested what everybody ought to believe. I have been attending Republican State Conventions—I was going to say how long, but noticing the number of ladies who are present here this afternoon, I will not say how long. I am a candidate.

This convention recalls to me old times and old-timers. It is the first time in ten years that the Republicans have met when they had the responsibilities of power. For ten years we have occupied the beautiful position of being the critics of power. There is nothing better than that, unless you know how to administer the place when you have got it. The difference between us and our Democratic friends is that when we are out of power we know how to point out their mistakes, and when we are in power we know how to remedy them. Democrats, when they are out of power know how to point out mistakes, and when they are in power they know how to make many more.

When I was abroad a few weeks ago I saw a miracle. It did not astonish me, for within the last year or two I have gotten accustomed to miracles. Now it is one thing to have a miracle and another to know how to handle it. We had the responsibility thrust upon us of the first city in the new world, and in the second city also. Brooklyn stands redeemed. There may be differences of opinion as to the transfer of misrule into good rule in New-York, but in the opinion of all honest men, the Republican rule of that city has been a success.

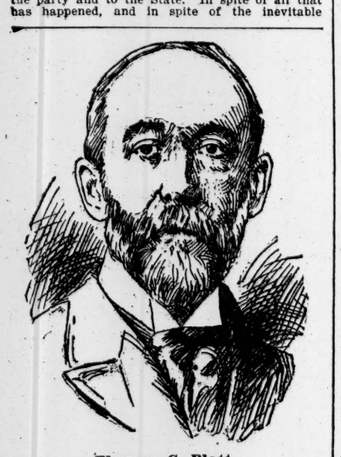
We have had the responsibility of that great engine, the police power of New-York, and it may now be said that we have a city in which any citizen may express his political opinion and may deposit his vote without intimidation. We have had thrust upon us the responsibility of the control of the State. There have been criticisms of the State Legislature, yet it is commendable that this Legislature was responsible for the investigation which cleared New-York of its abuses, and the Chairman of the committee that did that work has the great honor to be selected for your permanent Chairman.

As Chairman Sherman had not arrived until just after Mr. Depew had begun, and the committees were not prepared to report when he had finished, the convention, hungry for more speechmaking, set up a shout for Fassett. There was no resisting it, and, as Mr. Fassett was conveniently present, he was soon on his way to the platform, listening to applause quite as vehement as that accorded to any one during the day. It amounted almost to an ovation, the delegates, in the absence of Mr. Platt, giving themselves up to the opportunity to enjoy something not on the machine programme.

Mr. Fassett stood at the end of the platform, dressed in a gray suit, his frock coat buttoned closely. There was a defiant look in his eyes as he spoke, and he at once made everybody understand that he fully appreciated the fact that he had reached the convention in spite of Platt's influence. He spoke as follows:

I did not come to this convention to make a speech; still, I am glad to be here. I never was more determined to be here. I am here as a Republican who believes in home rule. The last word I uttered in this convention hall was uttered a year ago, and it was to make the action of the convention unanimous, and I always, with fair play, am willing to make the action of Republican conventions unanimous, I was not particular about coming to the convention until it was said I must come and my people wanted me to come. The people are all right. I did not mean to make a speech, because I had heard it said that I was loaded. I want to assure you, my friends, I have no dynamite up my sleeve, nor have I any knives concealed about my person. I come here as one of the Republicans in the ranks, and all I ask is for a fair chance to help me make a fair fight in the ranks, and no man and no set of men can prevent my being a loyal and aggressive Republican in the ranks.

There was a great future before our party when the golden morning of Jan. 1, 1895, broke upon this State. There is just as great a future before us now and still more grave and serious duties. There are great opportunities opened to us. I believe we shall embrace them, and I also believe that this convention is made up of fair-minded men who are loyal Republicans to the party and to the State. In spite of all that has happened, and in spite of the inevitable



Thomas C. Platt.

In a Pickwickian Sense Only a Delegate to the Convention from Tioga.

friction that comes when contending parties array themselves, I shall believe, until events prove to the contrary, that this convention will, by its acts, approve itself to the hearts, to the consciences, to the minds, and to the purposes of the people of the State of New-York, and more particularly to the six hundred and seventy-odd thousand Republicans which make it possible always for us to win in this State. I do not know that I have any other message or word to say. I want to thank cordially this convention for this unusual compliment. I know that you did not expect a speech from me, following after America's greatest orator.

While I am on the platform I desire to say that I have had an interview with your temporary Chairman. In his speech this morning was one sentence which at first startled me. He said: "We have heard a wail go up from Elmira," that's my home—" for personal liberty." I wondered whether he meant me. But he assures me he had only reference to a former townsman, David B. Hill. But inasmuch as it was personal liberty that I was struggling for, I thought that some of you might have misunderstood his allusion.

And, I want to say, that so long as this party is in each Assembly district a party of home rule and personal liberty, the progress of the party cannot be stopped. It will move on from year to year, to grander achievements, and, I say, God help us to do our duty as American citizens, and as Republicans, and our duty will be done without any unseemly interference.

Mr. Fassett's remarks were frequently applauded, and his reference to the party machine seemed to be favorably received.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Lexow Applauds Himself on Becoming Permanent Chairman.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Temporary Chairman Sherman called the convention to order at 4:25. There was a brief wait for the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was presented by P. W. Cullinan of Oswego with all the foghorn use of his voice which that matter-of-fact business would permit. The Committee on Credentials reported against the contestants in the First Erie District, thus squelching Representative Mahaney, and against the Brookfield people in the First, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth New-York Districts.

The minority report, signed by eight members of the committee, was tabled with celerity; the majority report was adopted and the convention was ready for permanent organization.

Mr. Lauterbach was ready with the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and there was no opposition to the recommendation that Senator Clarence Lexow be the permanent Chairman. Congressman Chickering of Lewis and Senator Higgins escorted Mr. Lexow to the platform, when he was presented by Mr. Sherman with the epigrammatic suggestion that "Republicans need no introduction, Democrats want none."

Chairman Lexow Warmly Received.

The convention omitted to give Mr. Lexow his proper share of the applause of the day, and he at once proceeded with his address. He spoke as follows:

As in the theatre of National politics the tariff question involves the principle of good government as applied to the prosperity of the people, in the domain of State politics good government, as applied to the moral and political condition of the people, is the all-controlling issue. Good government should be the primary motive of political action. Pure administration of public office should be the true aim of party organization.

Honest legislation should be the essential test of party efficiency. All other considerations must yield to these. All other qualifications are subsidiary and unimportant. He serves his party best who serves the people first. He who betrays the people is equally a traitor to his party. A party to be truly representative must reflect the moral sense of the people and must conform its actions and its methods to the loftiest rules of public virtue.

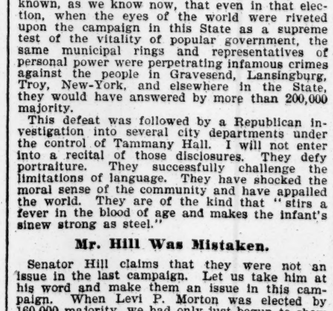
It is not so much a question as to whether one party is thoroughly good and the other party thoroughly bad, because there are good and true men in both of the great political parties of the State. It is rather a question of which party averages up higher in point of ability and inclination to give to the people the character of government they demand. It is a question of average, and the main proposition which the people of this State are called upon to decide in the pending campaign is which of the great parties by record, principle, achievement, and promise indicates a higher average of civic virtue, and, therefore, guarantees a more complete measure of fulfillment. It is not so much a selection of candidates as it is a judgment upon the parties that present them.

His Opinion of Democracy.

Now, what is it that the Democratic Party stands for in this campaign? Look back at the record of the last four years and find the answer. A majority of more than 100,000 in 1893 and of more than 150,000 in 1894 means something, and should teach a lesson. They have learned nothing, and they have unlearned nothing. It is the same old combination of the State machine, with the same old municipal rings and municipal bosses, under the same discredited leaders, operating for the same purposes, and in the same way. It is the old fight once more, and the judgment of the people will be the same.

It is not enough that they have been twice overwhelmed by majorities unequaled in the history of State politics; it is not enough that their leaders and their methods have been discredited by the voice of the people in tones unmistakably strong; it is not enough that the record, black as it was, has been stained still darker by the monstrous revelations of crimes and corruption; it is not enough that the record is now a part of the history of the world, read and execrated by the people of both continents, but now the same old leaders, combined for the same old purposes, have challenged again a public verdict upon their acts, appealing to the baser instincts of man, to greed for office, and to party passion for the indorsement of one of the most infamous chapters in the history of representative government. Let us review that chapter.

Four years ago the Democratic State machine and the municipal rings which flourished in all the larger cities of the State, threatened the foundations of popular government. Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and the City of New-York were under the absolute sway and control of ring power and municipal bosses, who were the unchallenged masters of almost one-half of the people of this State. These, operating together for the sole purpose of cementing their individual authority and perpetuating their personal power, controlled the Governor and both branches of the Legislature. This control they secured by a carefully planned and deliberately executed theft of the State Senate. Brazenly and in the light of the day they disfranchised the people and stole the Legislature, using and abusing courts and the heads of State departments and the Deputy Attorney General to accomplish their unholy plans.



Republican Emblem for Ballots.

(From The Press of Yesterday.)

Work of the Lexow Committee.

For years, under the stimulus of ring power, these municipalities had become the stamping ground of every conceivable crime against the ballot. It was no longer a question of how many votes were cast, but of how many should be counted; not only for the purpose of maintaining municipal control, but, reaching beyond that, for the purpose of securing ascendancy in State and National affairs. But even this grand larceny of public office did not appease the appetites of those who had grown strong and insolently reckless on the results of a succession of unpunished political crimes.

Lulled into fancied security by the Presidential campaign of 1892, they threw off the mask boldly and flung the gauntlet of defiance into the face of the people by the nomination of Maynard in 1893. It was this assault upon the citadel of justice, the last refuge of oppressed citizenship, that opened the eyes of the people of this State to the dangers which confronted them. It was plain that if such a record could be approved and such insult could be successfully offered a law-abiding and a law-loving people, that then the forces that make for good government were in a minority in this State.

But the people rose in their might and said "No!" by 100,000 majority, and had they then known, as we know now, that even in that election, when the eyes of the world were riveted upon the campaign in this State as a supreme test of the vitality of popular government, the same municipal rings and representatives of personal power were perpetrating infamous crimes against the people in Gravesend, Lansingburg, Troy, New-York, and elsewhere in the State, they would have answered by more than 200,000 majority.

This defeat was followed by a Republican investigation into several city departments under the control of Tammany Hall. I will not enter into a recital of those disclosures. They defy portraiture. They successfully challenge the limitations of language. They have shocked the moral sense of the community and have appalled the world. They are of the kind that "stirs a fever in the blood of age and makes the infant's sinew strong as steel."

Mr. Hill Was Mistaken.

Senator Hill claims that they were not an issue in the last campaign. Let us take him at his word and make them an issue in this campaign. When Levi P. Morton was elected by 160,000 majority, we had only just begun to show up Tammany Hall rule in its true light. Now we know what it means. Now we know what these municipal rings stand for and on what kind of human flesh they feed. This is the record on which the Democratic Party must stand before the people. On the other hand, we challenge comparison with the records of Republican achievement. We point to the administration of Levi P. Morton, the sage, the statesman, the man of the people, the hope of the Empire State in the next National Convention, and proudly ask both friend and foe, match it if you can.

We point to the work of the last Legislature and claim that every pledge made to the people was redeemed in full. And if some individuals failed to rise to the full level of civic duty, the party record is clean and clear and untarnished. Confronted by municipal problems that might well have puzzled the best minds of the State, they met them fairly and solved them honestly.

All but one of the great reform measures designed for the relief of the City of New-York were passed, despite the most vigorous and persistent opposition of the united delegation of Democratic representatives. The Democratic members of the Legislature were consistently true to their record. They stood there solidly opposed to reform, and with their uncompromising hostility and persistent resistance day after day, week after week, and month after month, in that long struggle on the floor of the Senate that prevented the Republican majority from enacting into law the one reform measure that failed of passage. The battle for ballot reform was won at last, important measures guarding the purity of the ballot and punishing crimes against the franchise were placed upon the statute books. Decent, honest, remedial legislation characterized the work of the last Legislature. And when it is reviewed, not with the eye of the impracticable theorist, but in the light of rational, honest, and conservative criticism, the results secured will meet the approval of all right-minded people.

Praises State Officers.

The record of all the heads of our State departments has been such as to create a strong public demand for their renomination and re-election.

These are the records of the Republican and Democratic Party upon which the people are soon to pass judgment. Never was issue more sharply defined, never before was one presented the solution of which so deeply concerned the moral and political welfare of the people. Who is willing to return to the conditions of three years ago? Who is willing to see Hillism and Tammanyism revived, Legislatures again stolen, State officers from the Governor down lending their aid in the violation of the law and the subversion of public will, municipal rings dominating the State and brazenly defying public morals and decency? Who is willing to see corruption revived and a repetition of the crimes against the franchise, avenues of public approval and reward? Who is willing to see the tragedies of Gravesend, Buffalo, Lansingburg, Troy, Cohoes, and the City of New-York re-enacted?

Have those who inaugurated and consummated these practices undergone a radical change? Has the panther altered its color or the tiger his stripes? Is the machine for whose benefit this was done any better or purer in point of public morality or virtue? They speak of a reorganized Democracy just as they speak of a reorganized Tammany Hall. But wherein lies this reorganization? Is not the State machine controlled by the same elements operating in the same way? Are not the municipal rings still alive under the same leaders, banded together in pursuit of public spoils and public plunder, without change in leadership or principle? The same old combination is prepared to do business at the same old stand.

Same Old Fight.

It is the same fight once more, the same State machine, the same ring, the same leaders, united for the same purpose, and operating together to secure the same results. The battle is on, and we are ready—the drumbeat of the soldiers of reform is resounding throughout the State; the slogan of municipal reform echoes and re-echoes in every valley and from every hillside. The great victories of the last two years voice the demand of the people that the lawless and degrading conditions of State and municipal government shall cease, and the great Republican Party, looking back upon a record of duty performed and pledges redeemed, united as never before in the cause of good government, honest administration, and pure politics, is prepared to march in solid column onward to victory.

THE PLATFORM.

No Mention of the Excise Question and Small Reference to State Affairs.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—The Committee on Resolutions was ready to report when Mr. Lexow concluded and Speaker Fish at once sent up the report. The reading by Secretary Kenyon was scarcely interrupted by applause. Everybody listened for a reference to the excise question and nobody heard it. Mr. Platt appeared to have had his way with a majority of the committee.

The Republican Party of New-York, by its delegates in convention assembled, makes the following declaration of its principles:

We reaffirm our adherence to the American policy of protection, and we demand such legislation as will afford an adequate income for the maintenance of the Government, while giving encouragement to American capital and remunerative wages to American labor.

We denounce the Wilson tariff, with its iniquitous income-tax attachment—happily declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States—as the first step accomplished in the campaign for the annihilation of American industries, begun by Grover Cleveland in December, 1887. This measure is neither a tariff for protection nor a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for deficit, failing by scores of millions a year to raise the amount of revenue necessary for the expenses of our National Government.

We denounce the Democratic Administration for its gross mismanagement of the finances of the Nation. It already has added more than $165,000,000 to the National debt and the burdens of the people, and there is every evidence that this increase is to be continued.

We denounce the Democratic Administration for its false and misleading statements of the public expenditures and for its failure promptly to pay the National honest debts, that it may be able to present a delusive statement of the Treasury's actual condition.

We welcome the dawn of returning prosperity following the Republican victories of 1894—those victories giving assurance that the Democratic Party has been rendered powerless to work further destruction to American industries and that the duty of repairing Democratic inroads upon them will be prosecuted with untiring vigor. And we denounce the attempts of the Democratic Administration newspaper organs to mislead and befog the public in regard to the real character and extent of recent restorations of wages. With a complete return of the Republican Party to power, and the enactment of such remedial legislation as the conditions plainly require, we confidently look for a renewal of the prosperity that marked the quarter century of its government of the country.

In behalf of American citizens in other countries, who are entitled to the most watchful and unyielding defense and protection in all emergencies, we denounce the infamous policy of the Federal Administration, which has made the Stars and Stripes the emblem of supine neglect and wretched incapacity.

In the broader field of our relations with foreign powers, where American doctrine should have been the supreme guide and inspiration, the Administration, by yielding established rights, truckling to foreign influence and the wholesale sacrifice of American prestige and National dignity, has furnished an unmatched spectacle of Federal disgrace and imbecility.

We believe that the Nation's honor as well as the material interests of our citizens, demand the maintenance of a National currency every dollar of which, whether in gold, silver, or paper notes, shall be of equal value and equal debt-paying or purchasing power, and we declare our unalterable opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Any inflation of the currency of the country by degrading the standard of value to the silver basis is distinctly repudiated.

We denounce the Democratic Party for the robbery of millions of dollars from the hard-working farmers of this State, through free wool and the reduction of the tariff upon agricultural products, by the Wilson Tariff bill, and we demand adequate protection for our farm products.

Last Fall, for the first time in twelve years, the people of the State intrusted the Republican Party with the control of both the Executive and legislative branches of their Government. The party was charged with the duty of righting great wrongs which had been embodied in law by a discredited Democratic administration of State affairs. That duty has been discharged with care and fidelity to the people's interests.

The reform measures which the people of the City of New-York asked for and which were indispensable to the complete overthrow of the corrupt political machine that had so long plundered and betrayed the great metropolis of the State were, with a single exception, enacted into law in the face of a united Democratic opposition.

The revised Constitution, which went into effect last January, imposed many important duties upon the Legislature, which were fully met and faithfully discharged. Prominent among them was the Constitutional requirement of uniform charters for cities of the various classes. Among the acts of the Legislature designed for the amelioration of the condition of the working people of the City of New-York, the law providing for the inspection and improvement of tenement houses is entitled to especial commendation.

The most rigid care and economy were exercised by the Republican Legislature of the State in granting appropriations of the people's money. The tax rate was kept down to the lowest figures possible under the shrinkage of receipts from indirect taxation, due to the general business depression which was brought about by Democratic mismanagement in the Nation. The necessity of meeting expenditures which were rendered obligatory by the new Constitution, and the extension of the act for State care of the pauper insane to the Counties of New-York and Kings made imperative an increase in the tax rate the present year.

We congratulate the people of the State on the success of the long struggle which the Republican Party has waged to secure honest electoral reform. The blanket ballot promises relief to voters from the cumbersome and complex system of voting which prevailed last year. Every advance toward honest electoral reform has been made, step by step, against the determined opposition of the Democracy of the State.

The interests of labor have been carefully protected by the Republican Party, in State as well as National affairs, and we urge the adoption and extension of the principle of arbitration in determining disputes between employer and employed.

The Constitutional Convention recognized the truth that the canals of the State are the property of the people, and the appropriate object of their solicitous care. The amendment embodying this principle was adopted by an emphatic majority. The Legislature has provided for the submission of the question of canal improvement in concrete form to a popular vote. The people can be safely trusted to deal wisely with this matter.

We heartily indorse the wise and excellent administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton. He has been mindful of the desires of the people, and he has been always in sympathy with the best impulses of the time. The overwhelming expression of confidence given him by the people at the polls last November shows how warmly he appeals to the popular heart. A public career of unquestioned distinction, his clear and flawless record, and his acknowledged ability, warrant the highest honor in the Nation, and we therefore present Levi P. Morton as the candidate of the Republicans of the Empire State for the Presidency of the United States, and we pledge him the loyal and unstinted support of New-York in the coming Republican National Convention.

The presentation of the platform was the signal for the only real fight of the convention.

A BITTER EXCISE FIGHT.

Warner Miller Forces a Declaration for a "Close" Sunday.

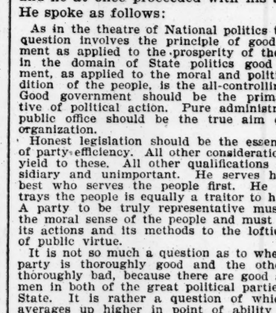
SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—The report of the Committee on Resolutions caused the only real fight of the convention. The battle had begun at the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions. The excise question was as troublesome there as it has been at any time since the statesmen came together early in the week. All the skill of experts and the diplomacy of men who wanted to say something and dare not was brought into play. The declarations of the conference Sunday night, which laid down the policy of running away, were binding on some of the committee—but there were others. The country delegates had a strength which half frightened the "liberal" element. Discussion no longer sufficed; the question had to be met.

Chairman Fish was stoutly in favor of keeping still. He represented Mr. Platt's ideas. Mr. Fish held that the State was not called on to go on record on questions which had been raised by a "local board" in New-York City.

But Warner Miller was at the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions, with an idea firmly fastened in his head that something should be said on the Sunday question. The Platt men would have been thankful if something could have suddenly removed Mr. Miller to his own County of Herkimer and kept him there until the platform had been passed on by the convention. Mr. Miller, calm and sedate, as he always is, insisted on remaining and taking a hand in the business.

Mr. Miller was not the only one who made trouble. John E. Milholland, who had been looked upon as one of the "visiting statesmen," interested chiefly in enlarging the State Committee, suddenly put in an appearance as one entitled to take part in the committee's deliberations. If he had had horns and been dressed in red tights he would not have played more havoc with the Platt idea of keeping still on the excise question.

It had been the intention to keep Mr. Milholland out of the convention. Mr. Platt thinks Mr. Milholland looks better in a gallery seat than in the body of the house during a convention, but a job was "set up." In correcting the roll this morning William Henkle of the Eighteenth New-York District allowed Mr. Milholland to be substituted for one of the delegates in that district. By another substitution Mr. Milholland secured a proxy in the Committee on Resolutions, so he was in a position to put the committee on record. He availed himself of his opportunity.



Clarence Lexow,

Chairman of the Republican State Convention in Saratoga.

J. Sloat Fassett.

Affirms that He Is a Stanch Republican, Despite a Recent Unpleasantness.

Warner Miller.

Who Insisted on a Platform Declaration in Favor of an "American Sabbath."

Miller Begins His Warfare.

When the committee met in Parlor 12, at the United States Hotel, ex-Senator Miller was present. Alfred R. Conkling, who had prepared the resolution in favor of local option at the convention of the Republican clubs in Binghamton, was also there. The committee soon reached the consideration of an excise plank.

Mr. Miller began a fight for his resolution declaring in favor of Sunday observance. He made a protracted argument in favor of it, maintaining that the question was so before the people that it would not do to run away from it. He found few supporters, and when an attempt was made to adopt it as a part of the platform it failed.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach of New-York was on hand to make a fight in favor of more liberal excise laws. He presented the resolution which he had advocated at the conference Sunday night. It was printed in The New-York Times this morning. The conservatives at once opposed it, maintaining that it was simply a return to the old system which prevailed in New-York before Commissioner Roosevelt began to enforce the laws. Mr. Lauterbach's resolution went the same way the one presented by Mr. Miller had gone.

Then Alfred R. Conkling presented one favoring local option for cities on excise matters. He took essentially the position which he had taken at Binghamton. The Platt plan of saying nothing was still in the minds of a majority of the committee, and all these resolutions went the same way.

Milholland to the Front.

Finally John E. Milholland came to the front with the most radical proposition of all. This was simply a resolution indorsing in so many words the action of the New-York Police Commissioners in closing up the saloons Sunday. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the party of liberty and law, indorses the action of the New-York City Police Commissioners in enforcing the excise law honestly and uniformly, thus vindicating the principle that a law, when made, is to be enforced, and relieving the liquor business of a system of blackmail, that, according to the revelations made by the Republican State Senate investigating committee, has made it one of the most demoralizing elements of the community.

If some one had thrown a skyrocket shooting red streaks of fire into the room there would have been no more prompt efforts to extinguish the dangerous thing than were made by this gathering of Platt men to squelch a thing commending Mr. Roosevelt. It was killed by a vote of 25 to 2.

Mr. Millholland tried again. He wanted to give the committee an opportunity to vote on the question in all possible phases. His second was couched in plain language, as follows:

Resolved, That this convention is opposed to the proposition to exempt the liquor traffic from the operation of the Sunday law. The existing excise law, the latest expression of the Democratic Party on the subject, should be enforced, but its inequalities should be corrected so that it will bear fairly and uniformly on all persons and corporations who sell liquor.

Mr. Milholland made a speech in favor of this and it had some support. A vote was taken and there were seven in favor of it. Other propositions were then introduced, but all were voted down, and at length the committee voted that it would make no declaration on the subject of excise.

Carried to the Convention.

The Platt men thought the thing was settled but ex-Senator Miller did not. He was very much in earnest, and when he left the room he had in his inside pocket a copy of the resolution which he had been advocating. He buttoned up his coat and walked straight over to the convention hall with it.

Mr. Milholland tackled the State Committee enlargement in the committee room. He introduced a mild resolution recommending that the question be referred to the State Committee with instructions to report a scheme of enlargement. There was a storm at once. This was an invasion of the enemy's camp. Members of the committee went to him and asked him to withdraw it. They told him if he insisted on pressing it, it would injure his political future. Mr. Milholland insisted and the committee simply killed the resolution by a vote of 24 to 3.

Some members of the committee thought this ended the fight. But they were mistaken. As soon as the reading of the platform had been completed in the convention, Milholland was on his feet. He had two amendments to offer to the platform—one calling for a report by the State Committee to the next State Convention for a plan for larger representation on the State Committee, and the other (quoted heretofore) declaring that the liquor traffic should not be exempted from the enforcement of the Sunday laws.

William A. Sutherland of Rochester at once moved to table the minority report, declaring the amendment regarding larger representation an insult to the State Committee, and the other as a proposition to take up a question that had been carefully considered by the Committee on Resolutions and disposed of. The motion to table was carried with rapidity—thanks to the readiness of the Chairman.

Miller Gains His Point.

But the trouble was not over. Ex-Senator Warner Miller was on his feet at the back of the hall, demanding recognition, and out of the hubbub he was heard protesting vehemently against "gag law" in a Republican Convention.

Mr. Lexow declared it inadmissible to consider the proposition that had been tabled, but Mr. Miller was permitted to offer an amendment to the majority report, as follows:

We favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and of morality.

For the first time since the convention had begun it was now thoroughly aroused and interested. Mr. Miller began speaking in his most earnest and plaintive manner, and appealed at length to the convention to stand by the party in the State in support of a proposition to uphold the cause of morality. If Mr. Platt did not like it, he had nerved himself to take the dose, for he sat calmly through the talk of the ex-Senator, while Speaker Fish and Mr. Lauterbach hovered about his seat as if waiting a signal from the boss.

Senator Miller said:

I need not tell this convention that the eyes of the people of this State and country are fixed upon it to-day to see what it shall do upon a great moral issue. We cannot cover it up or avoid it, and if the Republican Party is the great party of the past it will meet this issue to-day as it has met every other issue, and will take the right side in respect to it. The Republican Party will stand forth on the side of good government and for the enforcement of the law.

Within the past few weeks this issue has been forced upon us, whether we would or no. The leader of the Democratic Party in this State, over his own signature, has sent out a message which I pronounce to be the most infamous ever promulgated by any public man in this country in any day or at any time. He, in effect, says that the laws are not to be enforced; that they are made for the purpose of trading; that a man has the right of personal liberty. What does he mean? Liberty to disobey the law; liberty to levy blackmail upon a large portion of the people; liberty to make contracts with certain men that if they will support Tammany Hall and the Democratic Party they shall be exempt from the enforcement of the law?

The Sole Issue.

Now, whether you are willing to take the opposite side or not, you will find that from the moment this convention adjourns until the polls close on election day that issue will be before you. No man can escape it. No man who accepts a nomination for the Senate or the Assembly will be able to begin his campaign until he has answered to his constituents how he stands upon this question. Now, the position of the Republican Party, or a vast majority of its members is simply this: That it is for the enforcement of law, and that it is for the proper observance of the Sabbath, as we have always maintained it, in the interests of morality and for all the people alike. I know there is an effort on the part of some to avoid the issue by saying: "Let us have local option on this question, and let each community decide for itself whether it shall be a moral community or not." But, Mr. Chairman, there are some things that the sovereign people of the State can submit to the decision of no less a body than the vote of the people of the Empire State. If a majority are in favor of making an exemption in the Sunday laws, in the liquor interest, they have that right; but the decision, I hold, must be made by the whole of the people, and we, as a party, here and in the Legislature, have no right to submit those questions to a decision by any community.

Much has been said about the right of local self-government. I agree with it so far as it is right and just. We may leave to local governments the matter of their roads, the care of their poor and insane, and a thousand and one things which are properly within the province of a Board of Supervisors, and to the cities questions as to their streets and police, but I take the ground that we have no right to say to a community in this State, "If you do not like a certain general law which will control all alike, we will let you decide upon it yourselves." Why, we might as well propose that the City of New-York shall decide for itself whether gambling shall be carried on in that city. You might as well leave it to the village of Saratoga to say whether gambling shall be permitted here and nowhere else in the State.

Platt Yields Gracefully.

Toward the latter part of ex-Senator Miller's speech there was a hasty consultation between Thomas C. Platt, Speaker Fish, William A. Sutherland, and others. Platt stroked his beard nervously. He was planning to meet the situation as gracefully as possible. It was quickly determined not to oppose Mr. Miller's amendment; it was clear that it would not do.

The consultation between Mr. Platt and his friends went on while Senator O'Connor of Broome was stoutly indorsing what ex-Senator Miller had said. O'Connor insisted that it would be just as proper to give counties local option to legalize forgeries as local option to allow saloons to be open Sunday.

By the time Mr. O'Connor had finished his speech, Mr. Platt had decided as to what he should do. He gave instructions to Speaker Fish, and when Senator O'Connor sat down, Speaker Fish was one of a number who were claiming the attention of Chairman Lexow. The latter showed yesterday that he knew a thing or two about running a machine convention. He had been keeping his eyes on Mr. Platt, and he promptly recognized Mr. Fish, who was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

"The majority of the committee on resolutions," said Mr. Fish, "were of the opinion that the excise question was one that particularly affected New-York County and not one that called for any action on the part of the convention. On that ground we decided not to bring the question up here, but now it has been brought up I am free to say that there is no Republican in

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mosly, there were several "Noes" from New-York County.

Just as soon as the Sunday-law matter had been disposed of, Senator Lauterbach got the floor. Before saying anything he hurried over and communed with Platt and showed him a paper that he held in his hand. Platt shook his head and then Mr. Lauterbach promptly yielded the floor, without explaining what he had proposed to do. Platt had called him off.

Fassett's Final Struggle.

Ex-Senator Fassett climbed upon his chair, which he always does when he speaks at conventions, and was recognized. He wanted further consideration given to the section of the minority report concerning the enlargement of the State Committee.

Mr. Lexow said that, as the matter had been tabled, it could not be discussed without unanimous consent. Lieut. Gov. Saxton obtained the unanimous consent of the convention to Mr. Fassett's being heard. After he had further explained the proposition, however, unanimous consent that it should be taken from the table was refused by an overwhelming vote, and that section of the minority report, as well as the others, was left on the table, which is but another way of saying that it was tossed into the waste basket.

Platt was willing enough, under the circumstances, that ex-Senator Miller should have his way on the excise question, but he did not propose that Mr. Fassett should "monkey" with his State Committee, as John Simpson would say. It's been Platt's committee these many years.

NOMINATING THE TICKET.

Platt Works One of His Favorite Tricks on the Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—After the platform had been disposed of, Speaker Fish, on a nod from Platt, moved that the convention proceed to make its nominations. This was carried.

Then began the finest play of the machine during the day. It was a repetition of the tactics that Platt used in nominating Judge Haight of Buffalo last year. In other words, he allowed a number of names to be presented and let his men vote for their "favorite son" candidates on the first ballot. Platt did this to let the impression get out that there was no machine politics in the nomination of a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

After the first ballot was taken the thing happened that every Platt man in the convention knew would happen, and that was the nomination of Judge Celora E. Martin for Judge of the Court of Apeals on the second ballot. It can also be added that Mr. Platt could have had several more votes for Martin had they been necessary.

Only One of His Kind.

Judge Martin enjoys the distinction of having been the only candidate nominated by the ballots of the delegates. Reuben L. Fox cast the ballot for all the other candidates in a job lot.

As soon as Chairman Lexow declared nominations in order Congressman Ray of Chenango made the speech nominating Judge Martin for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. The audience was impatient, and cried out, "Name him! name him!" This was not caused by Mr. Ray's lack of oratory; he had plenty of that, but the oratory period of the convention action was passed. Mr. Ray finally did name his man, and there was some cheering for Mr. Martin.

Ex-Senator Hiscock next made a speech nominating Judge Pardon S. Williams of Watertown for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Ex-Senator Sloan of Oswego seconded this nomination. Both of these gentlemen knew that the cards were all fixed up to name Judge Martin.

James W. Hawes of New-York City seconded Judge Williams's nomination, and then Kings County brought out Jesse Johnson, who was also a candidate before the convention of last year for the Court of Appeals Judgeship.

Kings County for Johnson.

Stewart L. Woodford of Kings made the speech nominating Mr. Johnson, and the ninety-two delegates from Kings whooped it up and showed more life and enthusiasm than the rest put together.

"Kings County," declared Gen. Woodford, "will be the bloody angle of the fort where the fight of this year has got to be fought out. Give us Jesse Johnson for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and we will win it for you."

Henry G. Burleigh seconded Judge Williams's nomination; B. H. Reeve of Suffolk seconded Mr. Johnson's nomination, and this caused profound enthusiasm among the Kings County men, who waved flags and shouted themselves hoarse.

Ex-Senator E. L. Pitts of Orleans nominated Judge Henry A. Childs for Court of Appeals.

Senator John Raines placed Judge William H. Adams of Ontario in nomination.

Mr. Wallace of Queens seconded Mr. Johnson's nomination. Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua seconded Mr. Childs's nomination. Mr. Hedges of Rockland moved that nominations be closed, and it was so ordered.

Balloting for the Judgeship.

The roll call on the "favorite sons" was accomplished in much confusion and disorder, although Mr. Lexow held the convention down as much as he could.

Kings County cheered every time any of the other delegates voted for Mr. Johnson.

Some of those who voted for other candidates than Mr. Martin on this ballot wanted to change their votes before the result was announced, but this was ruled out of order. John F. Parkhurst was the first who wanted to change. Mr. Raines did not want anybody to change before he did, so he made the point of order on Mr. Parkhurst. The vote on the first ballot was as follows:

Number of votes cast	753
Necessary to a choice	380
Martin	364
Williams	180
Johnson	193
Childs	94
Adams	71

A new ballot was at once called for. Mr. Raines withdrew Judge Adams—that was in the plan.

The second ballot, which was meant for business, resulted as follows:

Number of votes cast, 752; necessary to a choice, 376.

Martin	395
Williams	124
Johnson	223
Childs	10

Judge Martin's nomination was promptly made unanimous, delegates almost falling over each other in their desire to do so.

Nominated in a Lump.

Then came one of the most curious things that ever happened in a Republican State Convention. The five old State officers were renominated without the slightest bit of applause. Not many seemed to care how the job was done, so long as it was finished.

This is the way it was done: Senator John Raines moved that the Secretary be directed to cast a ballot for the renomination of the present State officers. Raines did not even name them.

Ex-Senator Hiscock said he hoped the nominations would proceed in the usual way. The "usual way," in the person of Mr. Platt, was already on his way to the door, going slowly enough, however, to see to it that all was going to his fancy.

Senator Lexow put Raines's motion and it was carried, although some gentlemen with speeches in their pockets voted no.

Secretary Kenyon was otherwise employed, so Secretary Reuben L. Fox wrote out a ballot as quickly as he could and put all the names on it, and Mr. Lexow read it and declared that the Secretary cast it as his ballot.

Reuben's Ticket.

It is already known as "Reuben's ticket." Some Republicans say they don't want the responsibility for it.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

One of Its Last Acts to Adopt a Party Emblem.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—There was a lot of confusion while the nominations were going on, and the rest of the proceedings were had with the delegates jumbled about the reporters' table.

Senator Raines managed to get through the resolution selecting the eagle, ballot box, and pen as the design for the party emblem for the ballots. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the convention, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 81, Laws of 1896, selects as the party emblem, to be used upon its official ballots, a representation of the American eagle, ballot box, pen, and sun, and that the presiding officer and the Secretaries of this convention be requested to file with the Secretary of State a certificate of its action, containing a representation of the device selected in accordance with the statute.

Fred S. Gibb

had to go. His successor is James M. Doremus, who is one of Chairman Lauterbach's assistants in managing the County Committee in Mr. Platt's interests.

Abraham Gruber, the shortest man in the New-York City delegation, and Julius M. Mayer, the tightest, both want to be State Committeemen from the Fourteenth Congressional District. Mayer was the member last year. Gruber wants to take his place. Just as the convention was breaking up this afternoon and the names of the State Committeemen were being handed in, Mayer objected to Gruber's name going down on the list, because he said that four of the fourteen delegates who had signed for Mr. Gruber had done so under a misapprehension. Mr. Gruber said that he had been chosen in the usual way. The two little ones had a nice little argument over it. Mr. Gruber is a Platt man. "I'll refer this matter to the State Committee," said Chairman Lexow. To-night Mr. Gruber said he did not know whether he was a member of the committee or not, but, inasmuch as the question is in the hands of the State Committee, Mr. Gruber thinks his chances are good.

The delegates from the various Congressional districts met in separate conventions to-day to select members of the State Committee. The result of these conventions was announced as follows:

1—W. J. YOUNG.
2—ANDREW JACOBS.
3—W. W. GOODRICH.
4—ROBERT A. SHARKEY.
5—FREDERICK H. SCHROEDER.
7—CHARLES ALEXANDER.
8—CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
9—JOHN J. COLLINS.
10—ROBERT A. WAKEMAN.
11—GEORGE HILLIARD.
12—THURLOW WEED BARNES.
13—WILLIAM BROOKFIELD.
14—ABRAHAM GRUBER.
15—JAMES M. DOREMUS.
16—WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.
17—BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.
18—LEWIS H. VAIL.
19—C. V. COLLINS.
20—WILLIAM BARNES, Jr.
21—WILLIAM S. WILEY.
22—WILLIAM L. PROCTOR.
23—FRANK S. WITHERBEE.
24—JOHN T. MOTT.
25—CHARLES W. HACKETT.
26—GEORGE W. DUNN.
27—FRANK H. HISCOCK.
28—B. H. DAVIS.
29—JOHN F. PARKHURST.
30—HENRY A. BRUNER.
31—GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE.
32—JOHN HAZEL.
33—HARVEY J. HURD.
34—WILLIAM J. GLENN.

Fassett Relieves His Mind.

Mr. Fassett could not resist the opportunity offered in the election of the State Committeeman from the Twenty-ninth Congressional District to express his displeasure over the stiff fight he had to encounter in his canvass for delegate to the State Convention. The Twenty-ninth District is composed of the counties of Chemung, Steuben, and Schuyler, and its delegates met this morning to select a committeeman.

John F. Parkhurst of Bath has represented the district for several years past, and has always heretofore been reckoned a friend of Mr. Fassett. This year he went down into Chemung County and used all his influence to defeat Mr. Fassett's plans and his candidates. To-day he came up for re-election.

Second Deputy Secretary of State J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca called the delegation to order in Parlor 813 of the United States Hotel an hour before the convention met. All of the twenty-five delegates representing the three counties were present. Monroe Wheeler of Hammondsport nominated Mr. Parkhurst for State Committeeman without comment.

Mr. Fassett's Plaint.

Mr. Fassett, whose form was partially hidden by a bureau, stepped forth and said:

"Before putting that motion I want to say something." Then he went on to say that he did not know how long one man should hold the seat of Committeeman, but he did know that Mr. Parkhurst had held it for a long term. Steuben has the Congressman from the district, Mr. Gillet, and one of her two candidates for the State Senate is likely to be selected; Chemung, he declared, didn't ask for the State Committeeman, but her Republicans thought that some other person than Mr. Parkhurst should represent them.

"It is not along the line of Republican teachings," said Mr. Fassett, "for a gentleman from one county to go into another and create discord. Mr. Parkhurst had no right to go over into Chemung County and create a feeling against one of her sons." Mr. Fassett denied the right of any man to go into another's county and cause trouble.

"What I complain of most," he said, "is that a State Committeeman should go into my county or any other county backed by the entire powers of the State. I say it is an outrage. It is a bad example to set for the rest of the State—that everything must be relegated to boss rule—the power to strike down one of its citizens. Mr. Parkhurst has done wrong, and that wrong should not be countenanced—a State Committeeman's powers and efforts should be of a conciliatory nature, and he should harmonize the differences of the party, rather than be the cause of discord."

The orders to Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Fassett charged, had come directly from Mr. Platt, and he attributed his success, not to his own popularity, but rather to the outraged feelings of the people, expressed through the ballot. He did not object to Steuben retaining the committeeman, but thought that Mr. Parkhurst had forfeited his right to the honor.

Mr. Fassett insisted upon a roll call, and the result was yeas 19, nays 6. Chemung voted solidly with Mr. Fassett in the negative.

Gen. Wiley Alarmed.

At one time to-day Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of the Governor's military family felt a little alarmed lest he should not be returned to the State Committee. He lives in Greene County, and the territory he represents extends over into Schoharie on the south and Montgomery on the west. It is the Twenty-first Congressional District. The Schoharie delegates had become tired of being shut out in everything because the majority is Democratic, and this year made up their minds to fight the matter. They had with them the Otsego delegation. Gen. Wiley wanted to remain, and so the orders came from headquarters that he be re-elected. The orders of the master were carried out.

Congressman D. F. Wilber of Otsego showed displeasure and an inclination to kick over the traces. He said that last year Gen. Wiley asked for a re-election simply that he might settle a little dissension which existed in his county. This was conceded to him. Now he comes back and wants another term. A year ago Judge Hobart Krum of Schoharie was a candidate for Committeeman. This year he is before the Senatorial Convention for nomination, and could not take the office of State Committeeman. Mr. Wilber thought the Susquehanna Valley should have the committeeman, but, in deference to the powers that be, he fell into line and voted for the return of Gen. Wiley.

HOT FIGHTING FOR SEATS.

Brookfield's Followers Ignored by the Credentials Committee.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—The Brookfield Republicans, who tried to get seats in the contested New-York districts, were shut out. The machine was against them at every turn, and not one of them got a show for admission.

All in a lump, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Job E. Hedges, the private secretary of Mayor Strong; Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and Benjamin Oppenheimer, who was in a sense the personal representative of Commissioner Brookfield, were thrown out of the gathering.

The convention was ratifying the wishes of the State Committee.

The State Committee had been obeying orders from Mr. Platt.

Mr. Platt was "squaring" himself for past occurrences

Mahaney Offered as a Sacrifice.

There was a contest from Erie County, where Rowland B. Mahaney, who is the Platt leader, was after a seat. Mr. Mahaney was not seated. The boss sacrificed him to save trouble. His fight was bitter. He had lost sleep in making the contest, and had worn himself thin by the hard work involved in the battle. But, although it had been the intention to let him in, the Erie County men came so near to holding the key to a certain situation that Mr. Mahaney had to be slaughtered in the interest of peace. He was butchered to make an Erie County holiday.

Mr. Mahaney was on the slate for a seat in the convention yesterday. One half of his delegation from the First Assembly District of Buffalo was to have seats. John R. Hazel, the State Committeeman who is opposed to Platt, made the fight against Mahaney. Mahaney had made himself especially obnoxious to the Erie County organization, which is in the hands of the anti-Platt men, by his intemperate utterances, and they were resolved to shut him out at any cost.

They refused to consider his admission with half a vote as a peace measure, and they demanded that he be shut out altogether.

Roberts Was Saved.

Controller James A. Roberts hails from Erie County, and it was the plan of Mr. Platt to renominate him. Mr. Platt felt that he must do this because it would cause too much trouble to do anything else. When the Committee on Credentials got together and was proposing to seat Mahaney the Buffalo men sent a message to some members of it that any such action would result in a bolt from Erie, and the refusal of Controller Roberts to accept a place on the ticket.

Everything would go to the dogs, so far as they were concerned, and this action would be final on their part.

There is something bracing in the air that comes off Lake Erie, and this show of independence was the breeziest thing that has been heard of here this week. The Erie County men had made no calculation of the policy to be adopted in case Mahaney was seated, and they withdrew from the sheltering hall, where the "boss" is holding his convention.

Mahaney Sacrificed.

But Mahaney's neck was of no consequence to the machine, provided it became advisable to sacrifice him, and when word was circulated that the Erie County men were getting desperate, for the first time this week the machine halted. A message is said to have been taken from close friends of Thomas C. Platt to the Committee on Credentials, that the programme must be changed, and the committee proceeded to obey orders at once.

Even the prospect of all this trouble did not wholly determine all the members of the Committee on Credentials, and when the vote was taken on the question of Mahaney, it stood 17 against Mahaney and 16 for him.

There were several members—six or eight—besides the anti-Platt men on the committee who were so much opposed to Controller Roberts that they were willing to let the trouble come. Controller Roberts may have been "in the hands of his friends," when the report was taken to the committee room that he would not stand as a candidate of a convention in which Mahaney sat as a delegate. The Controller admitted that the feeling of the Erie County men was bitter, and that the admission of Mahaney would probably have caused a disturbance, but he did not admit that he had been willing to allow the seating of Mahaney to influence his attitude as regards a place on the ticket. He was just entering the convention hall a few minutes after the Committee on Credentials had reported when a correspondent of The New-York Times asked him:

"How serious was the opposition of the Erie County men to the seating of Mr. Mahaney?"

"It was very serious, as I understand it," he replied.

"A story is current that the Erie County man would have made trouble if he had been seated," said the correspondent.

"I have heard that they were intending to take the matter to the floor of the convention and fight it out there," said the Controller.

"A story is current that a message was taken to the managers of the machine that the seating of Mahaney would influence your position as a candidate," said the correspondent.

"I know of no message to the committee other than what was said before the Committee on Credentials by those who were opposed to Mahaney," said the Controller.

Work of the Committee.

When the Committee on Credentials began its work, immediately after the first session of the convention, it was determined to allow twenty minutes for presentation of arguments in each of six contests. These were from the First District of Buffalo and the First, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth New-York Districts. Lincoln A. Stewart was chosen Secretary of the committee.

The first contest to be heard was that in the First New-York District, where Matthew Boyle headed a delegation which wanted seats held by Martin Kealey, the Brookfield leader of the district, and others. S. M. McGrath presented the case for the contestants. He maintained that the members of the District Convention had not been properly notified of the gathering; that the polls were not kept open the time required by law, and that there had been fraud in some of the election district primaries. In the Twenty-first Election District, he said, eight votes had been put into the ballot box before the hour of opening the primary. He also claimed that in some of the primaries non-residents and unenrolled men had voted, while in the Tenth District the primary had been packed with office holders.

Martin H. Healy spoke for the Brookfield men. He claimed that the proceedings were regular, that no office holders had been delegates to the convention, and that the sitting delegates had been elected by a square and fair vote of 40 to 21.

Col. Cruger's Fight.

Col. S. V. R Cruger made a fight for his seat as a delegate from the Twentieth District. He is a member of the County Committee, one of Mayor Strong's supporters, and hostile to Mr. Platt. He maintained that the District Convention proceedings had been irregular, and he detailed the occurrences.

"Fraud and terrorism prevailed," he said, "for the edict had gone forth that that Assembly district should be captured." Policemen were in charge of the convention room when he reached it, he said, and J. L. Stewart, who is one of the sitting delegates, had directed one of them not to let Cruger in. Stewart was making trouble, Col. Cruger said, and the wildest excitement prevailed. The police seemed to be paralyzed. "Finally I got in," he said. "Then Stewart demanded that I show my credentials. While the credentials were being examined it was declared that delegates had been elected. In one of the districts seventeen dead men were voted. The delegation coming here under these circumstances brings disgrace to the party. If such terrorism is to prevail it will be hard. I hold Edward Lauterbach and J. W. Doremus responsible for much that has been done in the district." Here there were applause and hisses.

"Never before have such proceedings been known," continued Col. Cruger. "I know there has been the claim that names were placed on the role by the County Committee by fraud, and I say that the men who placed them there knew it."

There was more applause at this, and more hisses.

James L. Stewart, who was one of the sitting delegates, replied to Col. Cruger. He said that at about 8 o'clock of the night of the convention, Col. Cruger and a body of men appeared at the hall and tried forcibly to enter. Four men were with him who were office holders and not entitled to sit in the convention for that reason. The police were there at Col. Cruger's request, he said. He demanded that they present their credentials.

"By what right," asked Col. Cruger, hotly, "did you assume to keep delegates out of the hall?"

"I simply exercised my rights as a citizen. I was not keeping them out."

"Yes you did keep them out," retorted Col. Cruger. "The proceedings were stormy. Stewart was disposed to fight with everybody, when Lauterbach made a half-way apology to me for the disgraceful proceedings. I told him it was just what I expected."

The Erie Contest.

Following the Cruger contest came the one from Erie County. Mr. Mahaney made the first speech. He was excited, and he made an attack on the Erie County machine which was bitter. He submitted several affidavits from men who said they had heard statements from county machine men that they would beat the State machine by fair means or foul. Then Mr. Mahaney told the committee who he was. "I was elected to Congress last Fall," he said, with a flourish, "by the largest Republican majority the district has ever given. It is preposterous to say that I could not carry the district when I wanted to be a delegate to the convention. The prescribed notices of the caucuses were not given. The editorial ring in Buffalo now holding the Republican Party by the throat adopted its customary tactics of insulting Republicans who oppose the county machine."

Mr. Mahaney, in his reference to a ring of newspapers, referred to The Buffalo Express, The Commercial, and The News, which, he claims, have united against him. The caucuses, he said, were illegally held. "Good and conscientious voters of the Republican Party were forced to wander up and down in the streets in search of a place to vote," he said.

Then Mr. Mahaney raised his voice and sailed into the county organization. In tones that rattled through the hall he shrieked: "We are under the domination of the worst, the most bigoted, the most despotic, the most tyrannical ring that ever cursed any party in this Republic. We are held in terrorism by these Republican newspapers which boast that they will defeat the State machine, if possible by fair means, but, if not, then by foul."

Hazel Answers Mahaney.

When Mr. Mahaney had exhausted his time, John R. Hazel began his argument. "If Mahaney arrogates to himself to be the State machine, then this contest is between the county and the State machines," said Mr. Hazel. "He assumes that all Republicans who voted for him for Congress supported him for delegate."

At this point it was suggested by the Chairman that the speakers confine themselves to facts. Mr. Hazel maintained that everything was regular at the caucuses and that Mahaney had not a leg to stand on in the contest.

Job Hedge's Contest.

Following came Job E. Hedges's contest against James W. Auten in the Twenty-fifth New-York District. John C. O'Connor spoke for Hedges. He said it was simply a question whether or not a convention had been held or not. Mr. Lauterbach had told him that he put the names of the sitting delegates on the roll because their returns came in first. The records, affidavits, and various statements were submitted.

Then John Dutton made reply, attempting to explain how it was that the Platt men had been given the seats. He succeeded to the satisfaction of the committee.

Benjamin Oppenheimer spoke for the Twenty-eighth District contestants, claiming that the Brookfield men had received 44 out of 85 votes. John H. Sumner replied. He said the Platt faction claimed 47 out of 85 votes.

Gen. Collis's Claim.

Gen. Collis spoke in his own behalf from the Thirtieth District. He said that at the meeting of the State Committee Mr. Lauterbach had said the only reason for the contest was that the certificate of the sitting members had been filed early. Gen. Collis maintained that of the seventy-one delegates in the district the contestants had received fifty-three. He challenged denial of the statement that there had been none taken for delegates, and there were witnesses to prove what he said.

Egbert T. Kroyer spoke for the sitting delegates. He said the convention was a row. There was continuous fighting. Then Gen. Collis submitted documentary evidence and called Ambrose E. Neal and John F. Graham of New-York to corroborate his statements. This ended the argument.

The committee went into executive session, and decided against all the contestants. The report was adopted by 15 to 12 in Mahaney's case. In the Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth District contests Julius M. Maher prepared a minority report, which was signed by seven other members of the committee.

TALKING IT OVER.

Friends of Miller and Platt Discuss the Future.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Warner Miller's friends are already so impressed with the significance of his victory in securing the "morality" amendment to the platform that they have begun predicting that his action to-day will make him the natural leader of his party in the State and will re-elect him to the Senate as the successor to Senator Hill. The Platt men are not quite convinced of the correctness of this prediction. They say that it will be quite as well to wait till the election is over. If Mr. Miller's platform sweeps the State and elects a sufficiently large majority of Republican Senators, it is admitted that the prediction will be justified. If it does not prove to be a "draw," Mr. Platt's judgment will be sustained, and popular approval, his friends say, is all he has ever been able to get out of politics.

Gladdened by the Bands.

The heart of the bucolic delegate has been cast down. Not until to-day was it gladdened. Only once a year does he have the opportunity to listen to the strains of martial music as poured forth by the urban brass bands. Only at convention time does he hear the latest of those atrocious assaults upon the art of music known as popular airs. Yesterday there was not a note even from the fife and drum. But to-day the rural visitor was awakened from his lethargy.

True to the traditions of his life Addison B. Colvin was the cause of all the noise that started early in the morning. A brass band that would not be tolerated by the denizens of Brooklyn, who have to listen to the little German bands, awakened the echoes of the United States Hotel Park, as they preceded a banner on which were painted the features of the State Treasurer. They marched into the inclosure and then marched out again.

Several other bands paraded up and down Broadway. One organization composed of boys gave a creditable concert on the plazza of Congress Hall. In the evening the Tenth Regiment Band of Albany, under the leadership of Augustus Elgie, gave a concert in the park of the United States Hotel. One of its novelties was the singing by some of its members of songs, accompanied by the others.

"Lou" Payn Depressed.

"Lou" Payn was opposed to the renomination of the "old ticket," and he considered it important to act upon Mr. Platt's advice that all reference to excise laws be avoided in the platform. He would have been willing at any moment to abandon his opposition to Controller Roberts for the assurance that questions of morality should be shunned. After the convention, in which "morality" and the "old ticket" were both triumphant, when he was asked how he liked the outcome, his usually severe countenance relaxed into a beatific smile as he whispered, "I'm satisfied."

Platt's Bid for Silence.

The Platt men were willing to pay high, in promises, to keep the excise question out of the convention. It is understood that they offered to support Warner Miller for United States Senator if he would keep still and allow his regard for the American Sabbath to be manifested on some other and more opportune occasion. Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh was selected delicately to convey this offer, but the Herkimer man would not budge an inch.

There is a great deal of quiet rejoicing among the anti-Platt men to-night over his course. "Well," said one disappointed Platt man, "Miller has won a great moral victory. Let him chase it up. He knows where the breastworks are. If he is found on the outside when the fight is over it won't be because we failed to give him good advice or valuable assistance. We thought we had taken about all the reforming we could stand when we put in Strong and gave him the power to turn Republicans out of office. It seems that we were mistaken. Yes; we'll see Miller through all right, betcherlife."

Strong Utterly Ignored.

Mayor Strong's name was not mentioned at all in to-day's convention. Reference to him by name was so studiously avoided by the speakers that it suggested that Mr. Platt had even issued orders on this subject.

CAREERS OF THE CANDIDATES.

Gen. John Palmer.

Gen. John Palmer of Albany, renominated for Secretary of State, was born on Staten Island, March 22, 1842. His father was a man of moderate means. Prior to 1860 the family moved to Albany, and Mr. Palmer, the senior, opened a small paint shop. There young Palmer worked and learned the trade. When the war broke out both father and son were among the first to enlist. The father was killed in the service.

Gen. Palmer enlisted Sept. 10, 1861, as a private in Company B, Ninety-first Volunteers, organized in Albany. Before the regiment left the city he was made Second Lieutenant. He served four years. The records attest his bravery and heroism.

In nearly all the engagements in which his regiment fought, Gen. Palmer took part. At the battle of Five Forks, Va., during a charge of cavalry and infantry, the horse rode by the Adjutant of Major Garrison's command was shot from under him. The animal fell on Gen. Palmer, and the Adjutant's sabre pierced his back, nearly severing the spine. Gen. Palmer was picked up for dead, but by careful nursing and delicate operations, which included the attaching of the severed bone by silver wire, his life was saved. At the close of the war his rank was that of First Lieutenant, brevet Captain.

After the war Gen. Palmer carried on the business of boss painter in Albany for many years. His shop may be seen from the Secretary of State's office on Capitol Hill, and, should he fail of election this Fall, he intends to return to his old trade.

In Grand Army affairs and Republican politics, Gen. Palmer has always been active. He was Chairman of the committee appointed by the National Encampment to visit President Cleveland during his first term, and the heads of departments, in the interests of veterans in the public service. He was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the encampment held in Detroit in August, 1891. He had previously held nearly every other position in the organization, and had twice been Commander of the Department of New-York State.

Gen. Palmer is a Mason, and has been Treasurer of Washington Lodge, Albany, for over twenty years.

In the election of 1893, Gen. Palmer had 545,058 votes for Secretary of State, against 520,614 cast for his Democratic opponent, Cord Meyer, Jr.

James A. Roberts.

James A. Roberts was born in Maine March 8, 1847. He was educated at the public schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery. He was at the siege and capture of Petersburg and in the series of battles which resulted in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

He returned to Maine and went to Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1870. Then he went to Buffalo, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1878 and 1879 was elected an Assemblyman from Erie County. He became Secretary of the Depew Improvement Company, Vice President of the Bellevue and Lancaster Railway Company, Secretary of the Bellevue Land Company, and an officer of other corporations.

When the Republican Convention at Syracuse in 1893 nominated him for Controller he was in Buffalo in the midst of his business engagements. He resigned all his private offices, retaining only his interest in his law firm. He was elected by 539,691 votes, against 519,667 cast for his Democratic opponent, Frank Campbell.

Theodore E. Hancock.

Theodore E. Hancock, the present Attorney General, now renominated for a second term, has been one of the leading lawyers of Central New-York for ten years. He was born in Oswego in 1849, and was graduated from Wesleyan University and the Columbia College Law School.

While a student in New-York he was in the law office of Edward T. Bartlett, the successful Republican candidate in 1893 for Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Going to Onondaga County, Mr. Hancock engaged in the practice of his profession. He was twice elected District Attorney. He lacked only three votes in 1891 to secure the nomination of Justice of the Supreme Court in his judicial district, where a nomination was equivalent to an election.

Mr. Hancock is the head of the law firm of Hancock, Beach & Devine of Syracuse.

As candidate of the Republicans for Attorney General, in 1893, Mr. Hancock received 539,692 votes, and his Democratic opponent, Simon W. Rosendale, received 517,802 votes.

Addison B. Colvin.

Addison B. Colvin, the present State Treasurer, again candidate for the same position, was born in Glens Falls, 1859. He was the youngest man elected on the Republican ticket of 1893. When eighteen years old he established The Glens Falls Daily Times, and subsequently purchased The Glens Falls Weekly Messenger. He was one of the organizers of the Republican League of New-York, the associated campaign clubs of the State, and is the present Treasurer.

Mr. Colvin is interested in a large number of enterprises. He is President of a casualty insurance company and of a gaslight company; Vice President of a railroad corporation, Director in four other concerns, and member of no end of clubs, boards, and leagues, in addition to being the patron of a number of organizations which bear his name.

For State Treasurer in 1893, Mr. Colvin received 544,732 votes. Hugh Duffey, the Democratic candidate, received 519,960 votes.

Campbell W. Adams.

Campbell W. Adams, renominated for State Engineer and Surveyor, was born forty-two years ago in Utica, where he has always lived. He has for eighteen years been a civil engineer and surveyor, and has during that time acquired a large experience in railroad, water works, and municipal engineering. The canal men have found in him a warm friend, as was evidenced in his efforts to secure the favorable action of the Constitutional Convention in the matter of canal improvements.

Personally, Mr. Adams is quiet and reserved, but always courteous and pleasant.

He was elected City Engineer of Utica several years ago. One of the best of his engineering works was the construction of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad.

As Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, in 1893, Mr. Adams received 544,517 votes, Martin Schenck, his Democratic opponent, received 520,031 votes.

Celora E. Martin.

Judge Celora E. Martin was born in Newport, Herkimer County, March 23, 1834. He received a rudimentary education under private tutors and in the public schools. He early evinced a taste for law and studied in the office of John C. Harris, in his native town. He was admitted to the bar in 1856. After a year in Rhode Island, he came back to the Empire State and practiced law in Whitney's Point, Broome County, until 1857, when he became a partner of the late Orlow W. Chapman of Binghamton.

His success at the bar was not unrecognized, and a large practice kept him busy until 1877, when, upon petition of nearly the entire bar of the Sixth Judicial District, he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by a Democratic Governor, although he was an earnest Republican. He was immediately confirmed by a Republican Senate. In the Fall of the same year the two parties united and nominated him, and he was unanimously elected.

At the expiration of his fourteen years' term, the Republicans and Democrats again united, and, without a dissenting voice, he was a second time chosen to represent the district on the bench. For eighteen years Judge Martin has been a Justice of the Supreme Court, and for eight years of that time he has been a member of the General Term of the Fourth Department, having been twice designated as such by the Governor of the State.

Judge Martin's public and private life has been untarnished by scandal. He is recognized as a man of honor by all who have met him, either in a business, professional, or private manner. Although Judge Martin has never been accused of showing favoritism, his friendliness for young barristers has been a trait that was ever predominant in his official career. He is an indefatigable worker.

As to political affiliations, Judge Martin is a friend and supporter of Mr. Platt.

JUNKETING COMMITTEES ON HAND.

The State Pays Their Expenses While Visiting the Convention.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—The Junketing Committees of the late Assembly have been enjoying the convention. Saratoga is a delightful place at this season of the year, and the thoughtfulness of the men who engineered the resolutions through the Assembly last Winter, by which many members were turned loose in the State to travel at the State's expense, makes it possible for many members who might not otherwise be able to attend to do so.

This place is not so far from the great Adirondack forest as to prevent the committee which is investigating timber depredations from coming to see the machine work. Republican members of this committee have been here this week, headed by Howard Payson Wilds of New-York City. It is said the committee had a session here last night. There have been some timber depredations which can be more thoroughly understood by a Republican Assemblyman when he is full of spring water than under almost any other circumstances. It is possible, too, that the committee wanted to look out for the few who came to make a raid on Mr. Platt's pasture land. One witness, it is said, was subpoenaed, but did not get here in time to testify, and so the committee was compelled to wait over and conduct the investigation to-night.

The Cities Committee has been represented by Chairman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, who is a delegate from that city. The Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Gardenier of Columbia County is Chairman, has been investigating charges against Civil Justice Appell of Westchester County. Some of the members are here. There are enough members of other committees to make a comfortable little bill of expense to the State if Controller Roberts sees fit to audit convention expenses for Assembly committees.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES SELECTED

Harmony Prevailed in All the County Conventions Yesterday.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Lewis County Democratic Convention was called to order at the Court House in this village at 2 o'clock this afternoon. James P. Lewis of Croghan was elected Chairman and Philander Blodgett of Denmark and Charles Neibergall of Montague were made Secretaries. All the towns were represented except Osceola. Delegates to the State Convention were elected as follows: G. H. P. Gould, T. B. Basselin, and C. P. Kirley; alternates, Thomas Norton, James P. Lewis, and J. H. Wood. The following were named as delegates to the Senatorial Convention: Edward Dundon, John Conlon, and Philander Blodgett. T. Miller Reed, J. D. Smith, and Frank Bowman were elected delegates to the Judicial Convention. Scudder Todd of Lyonsdale was nominated for member of Assembly, and W. J. Milligan of Lowville for County Treasurer.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Montgomery County Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, also to the Senatorial and Judicial Conventions, hereafter to be called, was held here to-day. There were ninety delegates, and the white-winged dove of harmony spread its protecting wing over the deliberations.

John E. Ashe, Montgomery's candidate for Controller, was accorded the honor of naming the delegates to the State Convention. They are James Hanahan, of Tribes Hill, William H. Turner of Amsterdam, and Jacob Zimmerman of Fort Plain, all Administration men.

The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are R. F. Owens, George M. Voorhees, H. M. Eldredge, Edward Wemple, and Louis McClumpha. T. S. Westbrook was named delegate to the Judicial Convention. Harry Burke of Amsterdam was Chairman.

KEESEVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Essex County Democratic Convention was held at Essex Monday afternoon, and elected Thomas Marron, Daniel Casey, and Charles H. Sullivan State Delegates. The judicial delegate is Edwin Burke, and Senatorial delegates Patrick H. Bogle and A. C. H. Livingston. J. King Arimole of Crown Point was nominated for the Assembly. Peter W. Prince was elected Chairman of the County Committee.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Greene County Democrats to-day elected these State delegates: Charles A. Nicoll, Henry S. Duncan, and Renwick Dibbell; alternates, George W. Holdridge, N. H. Richtmyer, and Michael Lackey, Jr. The Senatorial delegates are F. H. Osborne, Ira B. Kerr, James O'Brien, Charles Fowler, Albert Cornwall, S. L. Ford; and the Judicial delegate, C. E. Bloodgood.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Democratic.

Montgomery County—James Hanahan, William H. Turner, and Jacob Zimmerman.

Greene County—Charles A. Nicoll, Henry S. Duncan, and Renwick Dibbell.

Lewis County—G. H. P. Gould, T. B. Basselin, and C. F. Kirley.

Essex County—Thomas Marron, Daniel Casey, and Charles H. Sullivan.

Killed Herself with Carbolic Acid.

A woman of middle age, who may have been Mrs. J. N. Talbot of Montreal, killed herself with carbolic acid at the Bryant Park Hotel some time Monday night, when she became its guest as Nellie Smith.

She had several letters addressed to Mrs. Talbot, and her life history may possibly be learned through Mrs. Peter Tulip of 241 West Thirty-fifth Street, of whom she hired a room until a month ago.

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GERMAN LIFE IN NEW-YORK

Children of the Fatherland Cling to Customs of Other Days.

THE TOMPKINS PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

There the Colony Has Changed Little with Passing Years—The Movement Up Town—The Big Clubs.

The eastern section of this city, bounded by Sixth Street, Third Avenue, Avenue B, and Eighteenth Street, is still inhabited mainly by the German element, although nearly all those who lived below Sixth Street have moved far up town. The uptown Germans are somewhat more scattered both on the east and west sides, but they live sufficiently near each other to be able conveniently to meet at their large clubhouses that followed them with the upward migration. A considerable proportion of those who meet up town have lived many years in this country—old people, and those who came here with their parents when children. Most of the latter speak, and even think, in English, and have become so thoroughly Americanized that it is often difficult to distinguish them from Americans.

It is in the down-town colony, however, that the German element of the fatherland is still strongly represented, especially in the immediate neighborhood of Tompkins Park, formerly Tompkins Square, and called by the Germans in those days der weisser Garten, the white garden, on account of the light color of the ground, which, under the glare of the noonday sun, was so dazzling to the eyes.

When workingmen first began flocking into rtades unions, and were eager for a tussle with the capitalists, the weisser Garten became their rallying place. On one occasion they raised a riot and were clubbed away by the police, and on another occasion, during the railroad riots in Hornellsville, the Communists, now generally known as Anarchists, took advantage of the excitement that prevailed among workingmen to get up a large mass meeting here in the hope of inciting the discontented masses to riot and plunder. A large force of police was sent to the spot, and the members of the Seventh Regiment, whose headquarters were then at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, where the Sixty-ninth Regiment is now stationed, were kept under arms until the meeting was over. This action on the part of the authorities had the effect of cowing the Communists, and the speeches that they delivered upon this occasion were quite moderate.

Later an effort was made to build an armory in this square, but the German property owners of the vicinity agitated strongly in favor of a park, and they succeeded in having the space turned into a green and shady recreation ground. There are plenty of benches under the trees that have already grown large enough to give a pleasant shade, and around a music stand where concerts are given in Summer to appreciative thousands.

Little children and babies can be seen here in large numbers and of great variety, for probably there is no German city that represents all parts of Germany as much as does this little Germany taking the fresh air in Tompkins Park. Here one can see the yellow and golden haired Saxon and Plattdeutsche children with very white skins, the children of the Swiss mountain climbers, and the brown and black haired and more swarthy skins of children whose parents came from other parts of the old fatherland. These children are generally very well behaved, even in their wildest gambols, and are respectful to their elders and to strangers. A New-York Times reporter, while sitting on one of the benches in Tompkins Park, called up a chubby little fellow with long yellow hair, whose sole attire was a long shirt. He was playing with several young companions, boys and girls, and when he was asked whether he went to school, hung down his head and, looking up from under his heavy eyebrows, replied, "No, thir."

"Why don't you go to school?"

"My mutter thays I'm too little."

The little barbarian was given a penny, and wabbled off in high glee, with the gait of a bear's cub, the other children at his heels. In a few minutes he returned with an enormous stick of taffy candy. He allowed his sister to bite off a little bit, but was deaf to the pleadings of the other children to give them a bite. There was too much of the old Adam in this child of wrath, who seemed to enjoy the disappointment of his playfellows as much as he did the sweetness of his taffy, which he kept on munching. The little ones looked wistfully from him to the reporter, as if to say, We wish we also had a penny to get some taffy, but they stood mute. A few pennies were given them, and then they scampered off with a shout.

A common language and tradition tend to keep together the old people who come from the fatherland. The accents, and sometimes the pronunciation, of these Germans from different parts of the country differ, yet hardly enough to be called dialects. But there is a much greater difference in the temperament, the vivacity, the physical appearance, the delivery and gestures, and perhaps the modes of thought of these representatives of Germany, and this would lead the observer to doubt whether they belonged to one nationality, or even to one race. There are the fair-haired North Germans, of easy-going tempers, who can drink deep draughts of beer, but are at the same time men who know how to perform their duty faithfully. Not a few of the North German girls can, for beauty and stateliness of carriage, hold their own against any other girls in the world. The Bavarian is somewhat more nervous, and perhaps more changeable in his nature. The Suabian generally has darker hair, is more stolid, his gestures are more awkward, and his jokes sometimes partake of the nature of horse play. The Swiss differ in appearance and general characteristics, according to the language spoken in the different districts from which they come—German, French, or Italian; the German-speaking Swiss resembling and acting more like other Germans, and those that speak French and Italian resembling to a certain extent their neighbors of the Latin race. The German Swiss throw more guttural sounds into their speech than any other German. The Austrian is perhaps more versatile and more nervous than any other German. He has more agility in his movements, and appreciates and can make a good joke.

The love of choral music is one of the great ties that bind the sons of the old fatherland together in their new home, and this has given rise to the numerous German singing societies. The Liederkranz and the Arion, that formerly were in East Fourth Street and St. Mark's Place, were the first two large German singing societies that built larger and far more sumptuous headquarters in the neighborhood of Central Park when the German uptown movement set in. These were followed by the New-York Maennerchor and the Aschenbroedel, and others.

The turner societies constitute still another tie that binds. The German loves athletic exercises, and prefers those exercises that bring into play all the muscles of the body. The German girls as well as the boys indulge in athletics, but the exercises of the girls are of a much milder nature than those of the boys. Formerly the Turn Verein in East Fourth Street was the largest turner society in this city, and, probably, in the country, but the Central Turn Verein, which was started after the uptown movement, has been steadily growing larger and larger, and at present it stands first in the country. Sick and death benefit societies form still another feature of German life in New-York. Of such there are over a dozen, among which are several that are distinctively female, that is, the membership is confined to females. One of the largest of the male benefit societies is the Orden der Hermann's

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Law Schools	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Notices	14
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Lost and Found	13
Autumn Resorts	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Bankers' Cards	7	Miscellaneous	7
Bicycles	6	New Publications	5
Board Wanted	7	Pianos	7
Boarders Wanted	7	Public Notices	15
City Houses To Let	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Items	5	Referees' Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Situations Wanted	10
Deaths	5	Special Business Notices	5
Dividends	13	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Financial	13	Teachers	7
Furnished Rooms	7	The Turf	6
Help Wanted	10	Travelers' Guide	16
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinés, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Miss Moulton. Matinée, 2:00—Raymonde.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Fantasma. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—1492.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS—Morning and Afternoon Concerts.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America. Matinée.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:30—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
The Republican State Convention.
Page 2
Details of the Convention.
Page 3
The Republican Candidates.
Page 5
The Cuban Rebellion Graver.
Light Withdrawal of Gold.
A Corvette Inside Florida Reefs.
Bavarian Enmity to Louis Stern.
National Line Shareholders Object.
The Mexican President's Message.
Dr. Nansen's Vessel the Fram.
Was Father Crowley Jealous?
Colombia Indignant at Britain.
Page 6
More of Dunraven's Letters.
Stevens's Bicycle Ride for Gen. Miles.
Page 7
Electric Power Tested.
Page 8
Silver for the Cruiser Brooklyn.
Exhibit of Rare Butterflies.
Killed by a Trolley Wire.
Page 9
The Cruiser Maine in Commission.
A Question of Constitutionality.
Magistrate Cornell on Sunday Law.
A Second Sportsmen's Exhibition.
Atlanta's Great Exposition.
Page 10
Henry of Navarre Wins Again.
McGillagh Surrenders to the Police.
Page 11
Higher Prices for Grain.
Eakins Case Briefs Are In.
Page 12
The Financial Markets.
Page 13
Condition of the Atchison System.
New Police Signal Service Tested.
A Child Inhumanly Treated.
A Sunday Observance Campaign.
Page 14
Alleged Swindling of Poor Heirs.
Turks and the Truth.
Senor Fombona's Arrest.
Page 15
A "Prohibition" Town Described.
Double Tragedy in Brooklyn.
$300,000 for Local Colleges.
Passenger Charged with Smuggling.
Page 16
New Publications Reviewed.
Changes in Custom House Methods.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	69	62	64
6 A. M.	69	63	64
9 A. M.	70	68	66
12 M.	74	75	72
4 P. M.	77	77	75
6 P. M.	76	74	74
9 P. M.	73	74	72
12 P. M.	73	72	70

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....69.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....70.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....71.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....66.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report, Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Mr. Platt has renominated his "old ticket," without opposition. He has been compelled, however, to place them on a platform which, as to the only living issue in the State, he had deliberately rejected. There was profound indifference in the convention as to the nominations, with the exception of that for the Court of Appeals, for which Kings County had a candidate, who was ignored. There was equal difference as to the platform except in regard to the excise question. Mr. Platt, in accord with his more intimate advisers, had concluded to evade this question, and the majority of the Committee on Resolutions had obeyed instructions on this point. The platform, as reported, contained not a whisper about the excise law or the Sunday prohibition. But Mr. Warner Miller, with an earnestness and pluck which he does not usually display, challenged Mr. Platt in open convention, proposed a resolution for the "enforcement of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality," and sustained it in a speech that was not without a note of threatening. Mr. Platt hastily surrendered, knowing that any pronounced discussion of the subject would make matters worse.

This tardy action of the convention creates a very interesting situation. Mr. Miller's resolution is a mere declaration of sentiment and includes no statement of legislative policy, but it will, nevertheless, have a distinct influence on the course of legislation, should the Republicans control the Legislature. The country members would regard it as a "mandate" to resist any change in the present law, and the city members, who undoubtedly would desire a change, would find it a probably insuperable obstacle in their way. But while the Republican Party is thus committed to the "enforcement of the Sunday laws," and also against the amendment of them, would the laws on that account be enforced any more than they now are? As is perfectly well known, and as has been publicly acknowledged by Republican speakers, the Sunday provisions of the excise law are violated, with the connivance of the authorities, in every city of the State except New-York. The "enforcement" which exists is a "side-door" policy, pure and simple. It is hypocritical, cowardly, contrary to the oaths of the officials charged with the execution of the law, and is necessarily both immoral and demoralizing.

Had the Police Commission of New-York been of the flabby fibre of Mayor Schieren, for instance, the resolution of Mr. Warner Miller would have passed unheeded as one of the ordinary bits of moral claptrap by which the country voter is misled. But Mr. Roosevelt has changed all that, and the concrete example of actual enforcement that he has given will set the people of the State to thinking. Undoubtedly the conclusion reached will be different in country and city. The great mass of country Republicans, who know very little about the practical operation of the laws in a city like New-York, will think that by voting the Republican ticket they will promote the Roosevelt method in all the cities of the State. But the city Republicans will know better. Large numbers of these will understand that the present absurd law cannot permanently be enforced as this is now enforced, and that if the Legislature is to be committed against amendment, the alternative will practically be the "side door" or else the blackmail policy, or a combination of the two, according to the character of the city officials. It was in view of this difference in city and country opinion that Mr. Platt thought it more prudent to keep silent on the subject. He was convinced that if he did so the country Republicans would still vote for the party, while, if he ventured a declaration such as Mr. Miller's, a good many city Republicans would hesitate to do so. It was by no means bad political reasoning from his point of view.

The action of the Republican Convention clears the way for intelligent action by the Democratic Convention on this important subject. The natural alternative to the "enforcement of the Sunday laws" is local option. That presents the choice between a just and reasonable law which can be executed or an unreasonable law which will be evaded either through weak acquiescence or corruption. Local option can, of course, be presented by the Democratic Convention, as it has been by Mr. Hill, so as to seem equivalent to free Sunday rum. It would be most unfortunate and foolish to present it in that way. It can, on the other hand, be presented as a rational and fair and practical policy with reference to a vexed question. It is to be hoped that this is the spirit in which it will be dealt with. It is decidedly the most important question in the State canvass. It is one as to which the sentiment and opinion of the voters will most strongly influence their course. It is one on which the Democratic Party, as the party of home rule, can take a clear and sound position. If this is done temperately, there is much reason to expect Democratic success, and as its result a sane settlement of a troublesome matter.

NOT AN OBSTACLE.

One of the Rapid Transit Commissioners has been quoted as saying that the work of the board had been delayed six months by the adoption of the new Constitution of the State. The only ground for such a statement is the fact that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court does not assume the jurisdiction now exercised by the General Term until the 1st of January next, while the section of the Constitution requiring the determination of Commissioners appointed by the court, in lieu of the consent of property owners to the construction of a street railroad, uses the phrase Appellate Division instead of General Term. From this some have assumed that Commissioners to act with reference to the rapid-transit roads cannot be appointed before the end of the year.

We do not think there is anything at all in this, and there is nothing to prevent the Rapid Transit Commission from applying for the appointment of the Commissioners just as soon as it is ready. It would probably be held that the General Term retains all its jurisdiction and functions until they are assumed by the Appellate Division, notwithstanding the change of phraseology in a section of the Constitution relating to the Legislature and not to the judiciary, but it would not be necessary to determine that point in this case. Section 18 of Article III. relates entirely to restrictions upon the power of the Legislature to pass private or local bills, and it forbids any law authorizing the construction of street railroads without the consent of property owners or the determination of Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Assuming that this puts the General Term out of further relation to the subject, so far as legislation is concerned, and that no new law could be passed providing for the appointment of Commissioners by the existing General Term, it does not invalidate laws already in force when the Constitution went into effect. The Rapid Transit Commission is acting under the law of 1891 as amended in 1894 and 1895. No amendment of the present year affected the manner of appointing Commissioners to act in case the consent of property owners could not be obtained. The law requires these Commissioners to be appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that law is not affected by any new requirement imposed upon the Legislature, assuming that the change of phraseology made necessary by the new judiciary system amounts to a new requirement. Possibly the Legislature could not have passed a valid law this year authorizing the General Term to appoint Commissioners in such a matter, but if that is so, it does not invalidate the law passed under the old Constitution. The change of titles for the court does not affect the law under which the Rapid Transit Commission is acting, until such time as the Appellate Division actually takes the jurisdiction of the General Term.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The present month is likely to prove notable for its displays of fraternal sentiment among the survivors of the two great armies that thirty-odd years ago were in deadly conflict. The meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville offered the first of these displays, and the voting down there of a resolution of protest against the dedication of the Confederate Monument in Chicago on Decoration Day was most significant.

Indeed, the whole encampment at Louisville showed a remarkable spirit. Never before had the Grand Army gone so far South for its place of annual gathering, and, although it is true, as has been pointed out, that it had a membership of between 4,500 and 5,000 in Kentucky, and that that State furnished more than 75,000 men to the Union ranks, yet the welcome given to the organization even by those who had been Confederate soldiers was very noteworthy.

This week we have another mingling of those who were once foes and now are friends. It almost marks an era in our National legislation to find the act of Congress which appropriates $20,000 for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park, expressly authorizing the Secretary of War "to invite the Governors of States and their staffs and the survivors of the several armies there engaged," thus including Union and Confederate survivors alike. And we may add that the commission for establishing the park contained Gen. A. P. Stewart, to represent the Confederate Army; that the lines are made as carefully for one army as for the other, and that the historical tablets record the achievements and other particulars of both, so far as the specimens before us show, with impartial fullness and fairness.

Following these ceremonies we find arranged for the Atlanta Exposition a "Gray and Blue Day," which seems to be specially designed to get together there as many as possible of the Grand Army visitors to Louisville and of the visitors of both armies to Chattanooga. When the intense bitterness of the war waged through four years is recalled there is something very striking in the joint visits of the whilom combatants to the scenes of their battles, and in the other evidences that antagonism has passed away. But only with such a spirit was the return of peace, prosperity, fraternity, and loyalty possible.

A DILATORY COMMISSION.

The public is in danger of forgetting that a commission was provided for by law and duly appointed by the Governor months ago to devise improved methods of procedure in the Legislature. We are not sure that the commission has not forgotten that it has any duty to perform, for it has not yet taken any action and we have not heard of its holding any meeting.

The defects in legislative methods have been the subject of complaint and criticism for a long time and many efforts have been made in the Legislature itself to get them remedied. But the members appear to be so tangled in the present methods and so occupied during the session in trying to keep track of the mazes of the tangle, that they give no attention to devising a new system. The Constitutional Convention spent some time and discussion on the subject last year, and embodied a few wholesome requirements in the organic law, but for the most part the forms of legislative procedure must necessarily be left to the Legislature. The object of creating a commission was to enable a body of competent men to give more time and attention to the subject than could be expected of a committee during the session, and to present a well-considered system for adoption.

Thus far, the commission seems to have given no time or attention to the matter at all, and it would be unfortunate if nothing but a few hasty suggestions in the shape of a perfunctory report should be ready when the Legislature meets again. The commission consists of Lieut. Gov. Saxton, an experienced legislator; ex-Senator Linson, Mr. Kenyon, Chief Clerk of the present Senate; Mr. Ainsworth, who has had much experience in the Assembly, and Mr. Simon Sterne, who is well known as a student of legislative methods and a zealous advocate of reform.

Mr. Sterne has given much attention to the important question of dealing with what is called "private legislation," or the numerous local and special bills which are so apt to swamp general measures and to get through finally by log-rolling methods without much knowledge of what they contain on the part of the public or of most of the members who vote for them. He tried to get the Constitutional Convention to adopt some requirement for a separation of public and private, or general and special bills, but without securing much attention to that phase of the subject.

One of the complaints of members of the Legislature themselves is that they are compelled to face the business of each day without any adequate means of knowing beforehand what is coming up or what is awaiting action in the future. They see the day calendar for the first time when they reach their seats on the day it is to be disposed of and have no chance to prepare specially for it. It might just as well be prepared a day in advance. They can tell what is on hand to be dealt with in the future only by troublesome inquiry of the clerks, and it would be quite practicable to have a summary made and printed every week or two for the information of members and of the public.

These are only hints as to what needs to be looked into. We have made little or no progress in this country in methods of legislation while many changes have been made in other countries, and we have outgrown the ways that served well enough when they were first adopted in simpler times. The commission should not forget the object of its creation or fail to appreciate that something is expected of it.

MADAGASCAR AND TONQUIN.

The expedition to Madagascar was undertaken, like another and much more famous enterprise, in gayety of heart, but it is not conducted, and still less is it in the way to be finished, in the same festive spirit. At present there is an active discussion going on in the French press about the responsibility for the expedition. It is needless to say that nobody is anxious to put upon anybody else the responsibility for the conduct of an enterprise which is commonly held to be successful. The use of the word would alone denote that the native hue of resolution has been very much sicklied over with the pale cast of thought.

The most important of these attempts is one in which M. Ernest Daudet puts upon the army the responsibility at once of usurping the conduct of the expedition and of misconducting it. M. Faure, he says, then Minister of Marine, now President of the republic, had made elaborate preparations for the expedition, expecting it to be intrusted to his department, and had even selected the General who was to have command of the expeditionary forces on land. But he found the Minister of War and the Minister of the Colonies combined to oppose this disposition, and the President of the republic, then M. Casimir-Perier, who even used the threat, not yet worn threadbare, to resign unless M. Faure yielded, and M. Faure yielded accordingly and confined his efforts, according to his apologist, to giving the loyal support of his department. Upon the Department of War the whole responsibility of the expedition thenceforth rested.

It is a very curious and suggestive controversy that is thus opened, and one that could not have arisen but for a spreading suspicion in the French mind that it were better not to be "prominently identified" with the expedition to Madagascar; in other words, that the expedition is doomed to failure and its responsible conductors to disgrace. Indeed there is a curious resemblance between the news that is now getting into print about the expedition and the first authentic and bad news that came home from Tonquin. A royalist newspaper declares that a French transport off Majunga was fitted up as a hospital for French soldiers. Upon the same authority it is affirmed that half the troops of the expedition are now on the sick list. It seems to be the unquestioned fact that the same transport already named has arrived at Marseilles with 143 soldiers sent home sick, having already left 365 sick at Algiers, and having had 40 deaths on the passage.

It was exactly in that way that the enthusiasm of the people over the expedition to Tonquin was converted into active indignation against the authors of the enterprise, who had been guilty of trying to please the people and had miscalculated. A few more hospital ships and a few more authentic expositions of the conduct of the expedition to Madagascar will be likely to produce a like result. Those men in public life who are already endeavoring to unload the responsibility of the expedition seem to be very well advised. There is no French politician with a memory twelve years old who does not recall the fate of M. Jules Ferry, without the least desire to undergo it. M. Ferry indeed has publicly said that he proudly claimed the title of Tonkinois, which had been conferred upon him by way of insult. But the fact remains that his responsibility for the disasters of Tonquin sufficed to put one of the ablest of French statesmen under a lasting cloud and to doom him to inaction and obscurity. No doubt the temptation to go in for a little cheap glory is very alluring to French politicians, especially when it is desirable to avert attention from domestic politics. But when the result of one of these diversions turns out to be not in the least glorious, and not in the least cheap, the ingenious persons who effected it are apt to suffer in public estimation. And that seems likely to be the case with the conductors of the invasion of Madagascar.

THAT GIFT OF $12,000,000.

Our neighbor The Tribune appears to have ascertained that the Whisky Trust did not receive the $12,000,000 "given" to it, as The Tribune has repeatedly asserted, "by a Democratic Congress." We remarked some time ago that we could not understand why a Trust or a corporation which had received $12,000,000 from Congress should a short time afterward go into bankruptcy.

A few days before the enactment of the new tariff the value of the capital stock of the Whisky Trust, as measured by market quotations, was about $7,500,000. A gift of $12,000,000 ought to have doubled that value and more, but after the enactment of the law the shares continued to decline until the concern became bankrupt. We understand that the receivers were unable to find a penny of that "gift of $12,000,000," which, according to the assertions of our neighbor, made repeatedly and emphatically, was handed over to the organization out of the Public Treasury.

At this late day we are told by The Tribune that the Trust did not receive a gift of $12,000,000 from Congress, but "calculated on making many millions by hoisting the price," which is a horse of another color. The Tribune has also learned that the Trust's calculations were upset, and that the end was "frightful loss." So it appears that there was no "gift" after all.

We presume that many readers of The Tribune had come to believe that the "Democratic Party and its Administration and Congress, bought by the whisky monopolists," (as our neighbor is accustomed to say,) actually gave $12,000,000 in cold cash to the Whisky Trust a few weeks before that concern went into bankruptcy. They know better now.

Of all the many Englishmen who are racking their brains to find excuses for Lord Dunraven's withdrawal from the contest on that ever-memorable Thursday, none have evolved quite so delightful a theory as is put forward by a certain Admiral Montagu. The Earl would have seen the races out, declares this knowing person, were it not for the fact that lobster salads are not to his taste, and the toots of steam whistles, combined with the ghastly moanings of sirens, displease his ears. This makes the whole matter plain, for though the explanation comes from a good ways off, yet it bears such a close family resemblance to Dunraven's own expressions of anxiety respecting the dangers to which the valuable lives of his precious crew were exposed that nobody with a heart could hesitate for a moment to accept and applaud the Admiral's statement. Hereafter there should be no more talk about tardy objections to conditions with which all concerned have been familiar for years, and no more harsh criticism on committeemen who decided all questions laid before them in the spirit of a corporation lawyer, whose only hope of saving his clients from being cast in heavy damages lies in adroit, though strictly legal, resort to every technical means of avoiding trial. Lobster salads are things about which tastes can differ without offense, and if Lord Dunraven dislikes those made in this country to such an extent that he cannot endure the sight of a steamer, even though it be hull down on the horizon, whose passengers may be partaking of that mysterious compound, no one can be surprised that he veered off to starboard and did the rest of his yachting as tender for a tugboat. As for the sirens, the noble Earl is more than justified in hating them. There will be time enough hereafter to hear the wails of lost souls.

The sad case of the Rev. Henry Pierce McVey deserves sympathetic attention. A year ago he came East from Ohio and has since been the shepherd of a little Methodist flock at Cold Spring Harbor. The Conference guaranteed him $250 a year and there was some delightfully vague talk about raising "the rest of his salary" by means of a voluntary assessment, to which the congregation over which he was to preside would joyfully submit. He arrived, a well-dressed and hopeful man, though serious, and entered upon his labors. The $250 also arrived, but months passed, and there were no signs of any addition thereto. Soon the parson discovered that not only was his new place of abode a Cold Spring Harbor, but also, so far as money matters went, a Cold Summer, Autumn, and Winter Harbor as well. In short, it was cold all the year round. Naturally enough, the raiment brought from Ohio made this discovery even sooner than its wearer did. Before many months had passed, it became discouraged, and after passing through the glossy, or warning, stage, swiftly declined into those of shabbiness and disreputability. Therefore the parishioners began to talk—not, as one might have expected, about the aforementioned assessment, but about the singular carelessness of the Rev. Mr. McVey's attire! He, poor man, heard these remarks, and after enduring them for a while finally decided to resign. It is easy to understand why he did not decide to buy a new suit instead. Cold Spring Harbor is said to be much stirred up over this episode. We don't wonder at it.

It is now seven months since the revolt in Cuba, which has since become a revolution, was started. During all that while Spain has been "preparing for a vigorous campaign." Now Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, says that by November—or December—Campos will be ready to begin energetic measures. He is going to shell the woods mercilessly, we are told, and expects within a few years to reduce the island to its former state of profitable docility. Of course, this is a delightful prospect, from an Iberian point of view, but what will the various Forestry Protection Societies have to say about a scheme that cannot fail to work havoc among the noble woods of Cuba? What have the trees done that they should be mercilessly shelled? Of course, it would be unkind to advise the great Captain General to make another trip as far inland as Bayamo in search of rebels to shoot, but there is no sense at all in wreaking his noble, time-lock, slow-match rage upon mahogany and cedar. If he would only come up here before beginning his "vigorous campaign," and take one glance at our once romantic Bronx, he would see what disastrous effects follow the destruction of trees, and then he would hesitate longer than till November before he trains his guns on Cuba's priceless forests.

REV. DR. STEBBINS'S THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

Portrait of the Unitarian Preacher Presented to His Church.

From The San Francisco Examiner, Sept. 9.

Yesterday was the thirty-first anniversary of the installment of Dr. Horatio Stebbins as pastor of the First Unitarian Church in this city, and the ladies, in kindly remembrance of long and fruitful service, had planned to make the occasion notable by presenting to the church a portrait of their pastor in oil by Miss Eva Withrow. Dr. Stebbins had promised to deliver a discourse, partly historical and partly autobiographical, ranging over his long term of service in this city. He did not feel strong enough to give this, and confined himself to some formal words of thanks when the presentation of the picture was made.

After the services, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Eliot, Charles A. Murdock announced that Dr. Stebbins would be unable to deliver his autobiographical discourse. The veiled picture by Miss Withrow was brought to the steps of the pulpit, and Sheldon Kellogg, President of the Trustees, in a short speech, presented it to the church, and Charles M. Gorham responded as Moderator.

The Rev. Dr. Stebbins, speaking a few words from the floor of the church, said:

"I could not allow this moment to go by, although my strength is abridged, without some personal acknowledgment of the distinguished respect you have paid me. The request made to me some months ago by the ladies that I would sit for my counterfeit presentment implies the hope that when the form shall have passed from sight its shadow will still remain within these walls. It impresses me with gratitude for your sincere kindness and with humility for the feebleness of any claim.

"Whatever grateful tokens we may receive let us remember that every pebble of good that is thrown into the sea of life sends a ripple to the eternal shores. If some of you, on looking on that counterfeit, seem to think it a little too cheerful for my accustomed wont, pray attribute it to the pleasant frame of mind due to the presence of the artist and her enthusiasm.

"I did not feel to-day that I could undertake to deliver a discourse to you that would last an hour. A momentary accident has weakened my strength for a few days, but I trust that soon my voice will be strong and free as ever for your service."

After the presentation the congregation inspected the portrait, which will be hung in the Sunday-school room.

German Vote Not for Republicans.

From an Editorial in New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung This Morning.

The convention, under Platt's orders, has declared itself in favor of the second proposition, (Sunday closing.) The Republican Party will therefore, according to Depew, lose the German vote. As a matter of fact the party would in no case have received this vote. Last year's general support of this party by German Democrats was simply a protest against the action of the Democratic machine, and these voters by no means contemplated a permanent alliance with the Republican Party.

The manner in which this party has misused its success made a further support by the Germans entirely improbable.

The action of the convention on the Sunday question has made co-operation with the Republican Party on the part of Germans simply impossible. This will be manifested so strongly that the statement of Mr. Halls that the Republicans will be beaten by 75,000 majority does not appear at all extravagant.

The Democratic Convention of next week will additionally clear up the situation, in that it will identify the Democratic Party with greater tolerance as regards the Sunday question. The position of the two parties on this point is derived from their respective principles, which have never been more sharply defined. The Republican Party is the party of paternalism; the Democratic Party is the party of individualism.

The First Number of The Atlantic.

Boston Letter to The Chicago Times-Herald.

In the sanctum of The Atlantic I met the editor, genial and scholarly Horace E. Scudder, and his new coadjutor, Walter H. Page, late editor of The Forum. I called to see the first volume of the magazine, and opened it at No. 1—date November, 1857. None of the articles was signed, but some one had penciled in the names of the writers. The first paper was by Motley; then followed a poem by Longfellow, his "Santa Filomena," and afterward a story by Rose Terry, and five poems by Emerson, including the famous "Brahma." Oliver Wendell Holmes was represented by the first chapters of his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and Emerson again by his essay on "Illusions." Harriet Beecher Stowe had a short story, J. T. Trowbridge a story, Lowell a poem, and Parke Godwin a solid article on the panic of 1857. What a literary feast that was to be spread out in a single number of a magazine. No magazine could equal it now if the whole English-writing world were drawn upon for contributions. Yet, with the exception of the paper by Godwin, everything was written by persons living in or around Boston.

Would Like to See an Ocean Race.

From The Boston Traveler.

"I should like to see the Defender race the Valkyrie across the Atlantic," said Mr. William E. Davis. "Dunraven would have room enough then to prevent him from kicking. If the syndicate would put the Defender in Ocean trim and start her for England when the Valkyrie leaves these shores for home, it would make a mighty interesting conclusion to the racing fiasco off Sandy Hook. I'm of the opinion, however, that the Valkyrie needs speed more than she does sea room to beat the Defender."

Fluke, Foul, and Fizzle.

From The Boston Traveler.

Railroad Commissioner Dale went over to the yacht races by invitation of his brother-in-law, Col. Dan Appleton of the famous Seventh Regiment, and enjoyed the hospitality of the New-York Yacht Club, seeing the fluke, foul, and fizzle from the deck of the club steamer, St. John.

COSTA RICA IN PATRIOTIC JOY

Rafael Iglesias Directs in Harmony Three Days of Revelry Over Central American Independence.

Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 17.—San Jose, Costa Rica, has given three days to enthusiastic celebration of Central American independence, and to the unveiling, by President Rafael Iglesias, of an allegorical monument in commemoration of the victory obtained in 1856 and 1857 against Walker's filibusters.

The delegates from the neighboring republics at the festivities, specially invited by President Iglesias, were Drs. Spinal of Guatemala, Lopez of Salvador, Sansom of Nicaragua, and Gen. Sierra of Honduras.

There were a military review, grand manoeuvres in the presence of 3,000 persons, target practice in the Mataredonda Plains by the artillery corps, at a range of 4,000 metres, and a sumptuous official reception, over which President Iglesias presided.

To Consuls were presented medals, on which are engraved in relief busts of Gens. Mora, Canas, and other defenders of Costa Rica.

Gen. Quiroy, Minister of War and of the Navy, made a happy speech. There were incessant parades, fireworks, illuminations, displays of flags and decorations, an official ball Sunday, banquets, and public expressions of gayety at all hours, from Sept. 13 to Sept. 15, and not an incident troubled the celebration.

The Great London Flower Market.

From The Spectator.

To speak in detail of all the flowers in Covent Garden Market would be to write an article like a florist's catalogue. Everything is there that is in season. When we say it in the last days of July, masses of sweet peas, stocks, and carnations, roses of every description—choice ones tied in small bunches, commoner kinds, with long, liberal stalks, and abundant leaves and thorns, bound in big bunches, such as one likes to bring in from the shrubberies of a generous country garden—lilies and gladiolas—white, red, and orange, some in pots standing tall and stately on the shelves above the stalls, others laid in layers of cotton wool in oblong cases, and looking as if prepared for their own obsequies; forests of palms and maidenhair ferns, fringes of white creeping campanula, hazes of silvery gypsophylla, sky-like stretches of blue cornflower—struck us as among the most vivid and distinctive features.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock we noticed a good many Sisters of Charity buying flowers for the churches they tend, and hospital nurses catering for their wards. Between 7 and 8 o'clock business began to be very eager, and from 8 to 9 o'clock the work of dismantling went on apace. It is then that the poorer class of purchasers come, the women in the familiar costume of the street corner—the black or nondescript colored gown and tartan shawl, and bonnet of straw, crape, or lace, well crushed down and battered, but brightened up with a brave bunch of the commonest and loudest artificial flowers a few pence can buy. This is the time when bargains may be made, and the poor woman who wants to furnish her basket for sale, and the managing lady with a dinner party coming on, who, "though on pleasure she is bent has yet a frugal mind," are equally eager to buy cheap. At 9 o'clock the closing bell rings, and, after a few minutes' grace, during which the exodus goes on rapidly, the doors are shut, and the great flower market is over for the day.

Parti-Colored Animals.

From The Saturday Review.

Almost every group of mammals has some members conspicuously striped, others spotted or covered with rosettes. Even those that are plain or self-colored exhibit stripings or stars as a frequent abnormality. Thus, most donkeys and horses show some trace of stars, of dapplings, or, in rarer though common cases, of zebra markings. Most lions show here and there on their sides rosette-like markings recalling the spots of the leopard. A very large number of self-colored animals have ringed tails or spotted bellies. Another frequent occurrence is a disparity in coloration between the young and the full-grown skin among many animals. Dr. Bonavia mentions that the plain colored puma gives birth to spotted young, while many deer, tinted a uniform brown when adult, are barred and spotted when young. He might have added that lion whelps almost invariably are spotted, and that tapirs are born with whitish spots on a brown ground color.

His general conclusion is that all mammals were originally spotted and that stripes have resulted from the fusion of rows of spots, and self-color from the obliteration of spots. So far, he might find many naturalists prepared to agree with him, and all naturalists willing to consider the collection of old and new facts tending toward his conclusion. On the other hand, however, Elmer, a German naturalist, who has made a special study of the markings of animals, has shown at least an equal weight of evidence in favor of the view that spots are the result of bands breaking up, and are newer than bands in the history of animals. For our own part, we do not think that there is enough evidence to draw a definite conclusion either way.

Dr. Thomas Will Not Go to England.

From The Boston Transcript.

At the service in the Harvard Church in Brookline, Mass., Sunday evening, the Rev. Reuen Thomas, D. D., announced to his congregation that he had determined to decline the call recently extended to him to the pastorate of the West Hempstead Church, London. The invitation to the transatlantic parish was a flattering one, and, as Dr. Thomas is an Englishman by birth, it was thought possible by some of his parishioners that he would accept it. On the other hand, the social ties which he has formed in this country during the last twenty years were known to be very strong, and it was an open question whether he would decide to sever them. At the close of the sermon he briefly reviewed the facts connected with his call to the London church, spoke feelingly of the numerous letters he had received from members of the Harvard Church and others requesting him to remain with his present charge, and then said: "And so believing that I am doing my duty, I have decided to remain." Raising his hands as he spoke the last words, Dr. Thomas pronounced the benediction, tears streaming down his face as he did so. For an instant after he said "Amen," there was a hush, and then, Sunday night though it was, and in church, there was a burst of subdued applause which it must have done the pastor's heart good to hear.

Found the Snake He Looked For.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

John H. Buck, Yale, 1891, son of the Hon. John R. Buck, killed a rattlesnake on Sunday that was about four feet long and had eleven rattles. Mr. Buck went out for a walk in East Glastonbury and decided to take in a remote mountain ledge which these snakes are supposed to haunt. When he reached this dangerous locality he became aware of the fact by almost stepping on this particular snake. The ugly creature had captured a red squirrel and was dragging it along to a convenient place for a square meal, but was ready enough, meanwhile, for a fight. His life was knocked out with a stout stick and his skin will be added to Mr. Buck's collection of hunting trophies.

Prices of Coffee, Tobacco. 1662.

From The Mereurius Publicus.

"At the coffee house in Exchange Alley is sold by retail the right coffee powder from 4 to 6s. per pound, as in goodness; that pounded in a mortar at 3s. per pound; also that termed the right Turkie berry well garbled at 3s. per pound; the ungarbled for less; that termed the East-India-Berry at 20d. per pound, with directions gratis how to make and use the same. Likewise there you may have Tobacco, Verinus, and Virginia Chocolatta, the ordinary pound boxes at 2s. 6d. per pound, the perf

CUBA'S REBELLION GRAVER

Alleged Letter of Martinez Campos to the Premier of Spain.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO'S PROJECT

Double Circle of Warships Around the Rebels—Death or Deportation — Incendiaries and Assassins.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says that Gen. Martinez Campos has written a letter to Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, in which he declares that the Cuban rebellion is a great deal more serious than it was at the time of his last report.

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—Madrid cable dispatches of Sept. 10 are published in this city. They give the official views of Señor Canovas del Castillo of Madrid, acting for the Government of Spain, concerning the rebellion in this island.

His manifesto is a carefully prepared document, bearing internal evidence of the closest thinking, as well as an intimate knowledge of the whole situation. It clearly is the Government programme under which Gen. Martinez Campos will initiate his cool-weather campaign. Coming from the highest authority in Spain, its directness means much to all concerned.

The eastern end of the island will be freed from all rebels and their adherents. It will be war to extermination or surrender against all Cuban rebels, macheteros, and the like.

The military organization, as outlined in the dispatches, will be full and complete. It will be root-and-branch work this time; no fool will be allowed to remain to create future disturbances. Hereafter Cuba will be for Spain. Spain will enter on the Fall campaign with only one object in view—the immediate and absolute subjugation of the island. The portion of the rebels will be death or deportation.

Amid the many and very necessary precautionary measures, one will have an instant and appreciable effect on the rebels, who need arms, ammunition, and supplies. Early in November, when the war vessels are reinforced by the new gunboats, the whole island will be surrounded by two lines of war vessels. One line will cruise in an inner circle and one in an outer circle—practically a huge blocking fleet of some sixty modern warships. It is believed that this arrangement will absolutely preclude the landing of any men or supplies. It will isolate the rebels from all outside aid and sympathizers.

The Government of Spain realizes the extent of this island's littoral—nearly 2,000 miles—and the many facilities it offers to the rebels and their allies for landing stores and men.

Señor Canovas del Castillo denounces the men in the field as "a band of bandits, to whom belligerent rights will not be accorded." In his official telegram he defines belligerents as "armed bodies of men under a recognized flag, who enter on war with a laudable object, and who conduct it according to the usages of civilization."

"That kind of warfare," he says, "is wholly unknown to the Cuban rebels, whose sole object is robbery, murder, and incendiarism. Destruction, desolation, and ruin are their work, and that in spots to which, for the moment only, Spain has not as yet sent men to protect life and property. No honorable nation," he says, "will accord belligerent rights to a band of incendiaries and assassins."

The manifesto simply confirms what has been decided upon here in Cuba. It is an ultimatum of ominous portent to the rebels.

SPANIARDS EVACUATE BANES.

Consequently, Boston Must Send to New-York for Its Bananas.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The Spaniards have evacuated Banes, the most important fruit port on the northern coast of Cuba. It is the port from which nearly all the bananas which come to Boston are shipped. The Spanish soldiers made a feeble attempt to defend the place, but the rebels were too many for them. The British steamer Taff, which arrived at this port to-day with a cargo of bananas, brings the first account of the evacuation of Banes, and also brings reports of a most serious state of affairs in that part of the island.

M. Dumois, who practically owns the Town of Banes, and who is one of the wealthiest planters on the island, sent the Spanish officials at Gibara, about forty miles distant, an urgent request for troops, and placed the Taff at the disposal of the Government for the transportation of the soldiers. The commandant at Gibara has his hands full, as the insurgents are attacking his own soldiers every day and Gibara itself, which is one of the strongest and best fortified cities on the coast, is in a perilous position. The Spaniards have between 7,000 and 8,000 soldiers at this point and two men-of-war in the harbor.

About 100 soldiers were hastily put on board the Taff and shipped to Banes, but after they had arrived there they found that the rebels had already sacked the town, and were camped on the outskirts, to the number of 5,000. There were about seventy-five Spanish soldiers in the fort of Banes while the rebels were attacking the place, but they remained carefully under shelter. When the Taff arrived with the reinforcements, a council of war was held, and it was decided to evacuate the port at once. The rebels were preparing to attack the fortification, which the officers of the Taff say is a crude affair, anyway.

CORVETTE IN INLAND WATERS.

Schooner Lark with Filibusters Captured by Revenue Cutter.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 17.—Pilotboats arriving here this evening report the Spanish corvette Conde de Venadito to be cruising inside the Florida reefs between Key West and Indian Key. This vessel arrived from Havana yesterday and sailed in the afternoon. The people of this city denounce the invasion of our inland waters by a foreign war vessel.

A prominent Government official says the Spanish cruiser has no more right to cruise in those waters for the purpose of capturing filibusters than on the Mississippi River. The Hawks Channel, in which the Spanish corvette is reported to be cruising, is a channel between islands and reefs to the southward, extending from Key West to Cape Florida, with an average width of four miles on the reefs. There is a chain of lighthouses and beacons. Many of these reefs are out of water. The turtle fishermen pitch tents there in the turtle season.

This city is excited this evening over the capture of the schooner Lark, with thirty-three Cuban filibusters, by the revenue cutter Winona. The Lark was seized this morning near Bahia Honda, inside the Florida reefs. All of the men have been residents of Key West for a long time, and are well known here. It is generally believed here that these men were going to Pine Island to be joined by a contingent from Tampa before proceeding to Cuba. No arms were found on board the schooner. The men are held in custody by the Federal authorities awaiting instructions from Washington.

GIL DEFEATED AT LA PIEDRA.

A Rumor in Santiago de Cuba that Jose Maceo Is Dead.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Guantanamo says that a force of Government troops made an attack yesterday upon a camp of rebels 800 strong, under command of the insurgent leader Gil, at La Piedra, between Felicidad and Rio Seco. The rebels fled, leaving eight of their dead on the field, together with a quantity of arms, provisions, and bombs. The Government loss was eight wounded.

A dispatch received here this morning says that in the battles which took place last week at Purio and in that vicinity twenty-five rebels were killed and the rebel leader, Sanchez, was wounded. The leader Cantero, who led the recent attack upon the plantation at Altamira, was killed.

A rumor is prevalent in Santiago de Cuba that José Maceo, the General commanding the rebel forces in the vicinity of Guantanamo, is dead.

ANTI-SEMITIC GAINS IN VIENNA.

Smaller Taxpayers Elect Forty-six Prejudiced Councilmen.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The municipal elections to replace the Council which the Government dissolved for incapacity resulted in the first Electoral College, consisting of the smaller taxpayers, electing forty-six Councilmen, all of whom are anti-Semites.

The vote shows that 30,710 anti-Semite and 7,348 Liberal ballots were cast. The other colleges vote Sept. 23 and Sept. 27.

DR. NANSEN'S VESSEL, THE FRAM.

Report of Having Been Sighted in an Ice Drift on Greenland's East Coast.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Sandefiord, Norway, says: "Advices have been received from Angmaggsalik, on the east coast of Greenland, that about the end of July a vessel, believed to be the Fram, which conveyed Dr. Nansen and his expedition from Norway in search of the North Pole, was seen imbedded in a drift of ice off Sermilik Fiord, on the east coast of Greenland."

The advices do not state whether any one was seen on board the ice-bound ship.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen sailed from Christiania in the Fram June 24, 1893. The Fram, though generally classed as a sailing vessel, being rigged as a three-masted schooner, is provided with a steam engine of 160 horse power. She was expected to depend principally upon the sails while in the ice. Her displacement is 800 tons and her sides are so constructed as to force all the ice meeting the vessel to pass underneath, thus preventing all "pinching" and "screwing." She was launched Oct. 26, 1892, at Laurwik, near Christiania.

The Norwegian Parliament gave to Dr. Nansen a subsidy of about $52,000, and many private subscriptions, including one of $5,000 from King Oscar, were added to the expedition fund.

Dr. Nansen's plan was to make for the new Siberian Islands and thence sail directly north until the Fram should be imbedded in the ice; then drift along with it, following the west coast of any land that might be met. Nothing has been heard directly from the expedition since the receipt of a dispatch written from Vardoe under date of Aug. 23, 1893, stating that Nansen was about to sail into the Kara Sea, and that so far the Fram had behaved splendidly, especially in forcing her way through the ice. Rumors, however, have been received from time to time, including one representing that Nansen had found the pole and had planted Norway's flag there

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Difficulties of Extradition Treaty with the United States.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—Congress opened last night. The President's message says the arrangements with Guatemala have been duly ratified. The prevalence of yellow fever in Salvador and Guatemala rendered precautions necessary on the Mexican Pacific coast. On the invitation of the United States Government, Mexico nominated a delegate to the Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque, N. M. On the reiterated request of the managers of the Atlanta Exposition, a commission has been appointed to collect objects, and Mexico will be represented by exhibits.

Since April twenty-one concessions for new railways have been granted, and many for electric power. The tunnel of the Valley Drainage Works has been completed, and only the masonry is wanting to complete the canal. During the year ended June 4, the import and export duties exceeded $20,000,000, and the stamp tax $15,500,000. It is believed the receipts will now reach the expenditures.

Difficulties having arisen with regard to the extradition treaty of 1861 between Mexico and the United States, the Executive has suggested its reform. The principal obstacle consists in the fact that it is left to the option of the high contracting parties to deliver or not its own citizens, and that the Senate of the United States has included offences against the property of private persons or institution, which naturally more frequently occur in the neighboring republic, and, lastly, that we are under the necessity of subjecting such matters to costly and complicated legal proceedings which retard fulfillment of the treaty.

These difficulties have been brought to the attention of both countries through recent cases. This reference is, no doubt, mainly due to the case of Rowe Brothers of Iowa.

BAVARIAN ENMITY TO STERN.

Ambassador Runyon Refutes Report of Chicago Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—United States Ambassador Runyon indignantly denies the truth of the statement cabled to America yesterday by the agent of The Chicago Associated Press that his second application to the Bavarian Government for the remission of the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Louis Stern of New-York had been refused.

Mr. Runyon declares emphatically that he gave out no such information. What he did tell the agent of The Chicago Associated Press was that he had made two requests to the Bavarian Legation in Berlin that clemency be shown to Mr. Stern, but that he had not yet received a reply to either. Upon this flimsy foundation was based The Chicago Associated Press's positive statement that "Mr. Runyon has been informed that the sentence of the court must be sustained."

An anti-Semitic meeting, held in the Hopfenbluhe Hall last evening, took notice of the case of Stern, and passed a resolution, amid wild cheers, asking the Prince Regent of Bavaria not to extend any clemency whatever to the Jew Stern.

The Munich newspapers attack the American Embassy for its attempt to interfere with the course of justice, declaring that such efforts might be effective in Morocco, but not in Germany.

ITALY'S UNION ANNIVERSARY.

King Humbert Frees All Political Prisoners Except Four Leaders.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The enormous influx of people from all parts of Italy to witness the fêtes in celebration of the entry in Rome of Victor Emmanuel continues. King Humbert and Queen Margherita arrived to-day, and were received with great warmth and enthusiasm.

A Dante Society for the diffusion of the Italian language was initiated here to-day. The first meeting was presided over by Signor Bonghi, the well-known Italian writer and statesman.

King Humbert has issued a decree liberating all political prisoners, except four of the leaders of the Sicilian riots.

PALERMO, Sept. 17.—Large numbers of veterans of the campaign of Garibaldi are embarking for Rome. While they were on their way to the wharves yesterday they were attacked by a band of Clericals. A number on both sides were wounded. Order was restored by the regular troops.

NATIONAL LINE SHAREHOLDERS.

Vote at a Troubled Meeting Against Sale to the Wilson Line.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—A poll of the shareholders of the National Line of Steamships was taken to-day upon the proposal of the Directors to wind up the affairs of the company and carry out the agreement with the Wilson Line by which the latter takes over the National business.

Seventy-five per cent. of the shares were voted in favor of the proposal, but the opposing shareholders called attention to the fact that a vote of 85 per cent. of the shares was necessary to carry the proposals of the directors into effect.

The Directors, therefore, announced their intention to communicate with the shareholders whose shares had not been voted, whereat the opposition shareholders protested. The meeting finally broke up in confusion.

A SAD RUMOR FOUND UNTRUE.

North German Lloyd's Steamers Have Not Had an Accident.

BREMEN, Sept. 17.—The rumor that one of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company's steamers has foundered is denied by the officials of that company. No accident of any kind has happened to any of the ships of the company.

The officials are indignant at the circulation of so cruel a rumor, which has caused intense anxiety among persons having friends or relatives on the ships of the company.

MOROCCO TRIBES IN REVOLT.

Soldiers of the Sultan at a Fès Review Attack Spectators.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Tangier, saying that the uprising among the natives in Morocco is spreading and assuming a much more serious aspect. Three great tribes have made a combined attack upon the stronghold of a chief who is one of the principal adherents of the Sultan, and routed his forces.

The aggressive natives are advancing, and the Jewish traders are hastily gathering their portable possessions and taking their departure from the cities of Fez and Morocco.

TANGIER, Sept. 17.—Information has been received here that during a review of the Sultan's troops at Fez the soldiers made an attack upon the tribesmen who were among the spectators, killing nine and making prisoners of seventy.

Charge Against Hammerstein.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Central News says the Public Prosecutor is about to issue a warrant for the arrest of Baron von Hammerstein, late chief editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, on the charge of forging bills to the amount of 200,000 marks in the name of Count Finkerstein, the Chairman of the Kreuz Zeitung Committee. Baron von Hammerstein is supposed to be in London.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The Neue Freie Presse prints a letter from Baron von Hammerstein, in which he defends himself against the charge brought against him. The letter is dated from Sistrans, in the Tyrol, Sept. 16.

A Boy Murderer Declared Insane.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Robert Coombes, the thirteen-year-old boy, who with his brother Nathaniel, aged eleven, was arrested last July on the charge of murdering his mother by stabbing her while she lay in bed, was to-day adjudged guilty of the crime, but declared insane, and condemned to be imprisoned in an asylum during the pleasure of her Majesty. No charge was brought against the younger brother. A half-witted man named Fox, who was arrested with the brothers on suspicion of complicity in the murder, was acquitted.

Perhaps Turpin Deceives the Porte.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—La Libre Parole publishes a report of an interview with M. Turpin, the inventor of the explosive melinite, in which he is represented as asserting that the Porte has asked him to apply his new discovery in fortifying the Dardanelles. "When my engines get to work," M. Turpin says, "the Straits will be impassable to the united fleets of the world." French experts totally discredit M. Turpin's alleged engines of destruction.

Opening of Netherlands Parliament.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17.—The session of the States General (the Netherlands Parliament) was opened to-day by the Queen Regent in person. The speech from the throne set forth that the country was prosperous, the harvests were good, and foreign trade in a thriving condition. The session will be principally devoted to the establishment of electoral reforms and the enactment of amendments to the taxation laws.

Bark Clodian and Crew Lost.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17.—The Norwegian bark Clodian, Capt. A. Johansen, has been totally wrecked off Umea, Sweden, and her entire crew have been lost. The Clodian was a vessel of 490 tons, and was built in Dundee in 1888. She was owned by O. A. Johansen of Frederikstad.

Armenian Affairs Not Yet Settled.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch to a news agency from Constantinople denying that a settlement of the Armenian question has been effected. The dispatch says that the negotiations between the Porte and the protesting powers are still proceeding.

H. M. S. Challenger's Valuable Report.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The British Government has disposed of the remaining copies of the valuable Challenger report on deep-sea dredging. The Hydrographic Department at Washington will receive a copy of the report.

A Second Madagascar Expedition.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Le Soleil says a second French expedition to Madagascar is about to be organized. It is to reach Antananarivo by way of Tamatave.

Marriage of a Celebrated Tenor.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Sims Reeves, the celebrated English tenor, has remarried. His new wife is young and handsome. He is seventy-three years of age.

W. H. HAZZARD'S NARROW ESCAPE

Thrown from a Brooklyn Trolley Car While Attempting to Jump.

William H. Hazzard, President of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, and formerly President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, had a narrow escape yesterday from a very serious if not fatal trolley accident.

Mr. Hazzard, who is seventy-two years old, but well preserved, left the Fulton Bank soon after the closing hour yesterday and took a De Kalb Avenue open trolley car to fulfil a business engagement in St. Felix Street. As the car reached this street it slackened speed, and Mr. Hazzard attempted to jump off before the car stopped.

His foot caught in the footboard at the side of the car, and he fell into the street on his head. He was stunned, but was not made unconscious. His body was bruised, his face also bruised, and his forehead was cut over the eye. The gash was several inches long.

Mr. Hazzard was helped to his feet by the passengers, and was assisted into the water tower house, near Fort Greene Place. An ambulance was called from the City Hospital. The surgeon stitched the wound over Mr. Hazzard's eye, and he went home unassisted.

At his door he met his physician, who had just been in attendance on his wife, who has been ill. The doctor examined Mr. Hazzard and told him he was all right, but would have to remain in the house two or three days. Mr. Hazzard was sitting up last night, but was not receiving visitors.

HERMAN SPROUSE BARKS AND SNAPS

He Picked up a Bag of Meal with His Teeth and Jumped over Barrels.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Herman Sprouse, a baker employed in the shop of Karl Eberle, in Mount Vernon Avenue, was attacked to-day with what appears to be a clear case of hydrophobia, while at work in the shop. He suddenly became excited and began to act strangely. The men in the shop with him became frightened. They sent for their employer, but before he arrived the man became violent.

He ran about the shop barking and snapping like a dog. He picked up a bag of flour in his teeth and shook it as a dog does a rat. He leaped over barrels and boxes and snarled at the men who watched him from places of safety.

Mr. Eberle, with the help of his men and others, secured and bound Sprouse. An ambulance took him to the hospital, where he was placed in a straitjacket. He still continues to bark and snarl and froth. He is twenty-two years old, and came to this city Sunday from New-York. Nothing of his history is known.

The Armenian Relief Fund.

The following additional contributions have been received by the Armenian Relief Fund Committee of New-York: Mrs. Henry Villard, $100; "Hope," $10; S. E. D., $1; G., $1; James G. Goodwin, $50; G. C. B., $1; Richard A. Hopkins, $10; Miss Anna Jay Pierrepont, $10; Gertrude Carter, $18; "A Friend," $1; Bloomingdale Brothers, $25; Lewis S. Wolff, $10; M. E. Palmer, $5; Miss Anna Frazier, $20; J. E. R., $5; St. Timothy's Church, Catonsville, Md., $5; Manor Chapel Christian Endeavor Society, $10; J. B. Robinson, $5; proceeds of collection at Saratoga, $14.36; R. Fulton Cutting, $50; Miss S. S. Severance, $1; Woman's Society of St. John's, Ogdensburg, $5; Mrs. Margaret M. Booth, $23; Warren P. Avery, $10; A. C. Maclean, $1; previously acknowledged, $716.60 Total, $1,107.96.

Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, New-York City.

German Preachers' Convention.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—The annual meeting of the ministers of the German Evangelical Churches of the Atlantic Conference began to-day in the Greenville church. Forty delegates were present, representing New-York and Brooklyn and various cities in this State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The addresses were in German. They were made by the Rev. J. G. Scharf of Brooklyn, the Rev. G. A. Linder of Newark, the Rev. C. Buehler of New-York, the Rev. J. Etjen of this city, and the Rev. A. Pfort of Baltimore.

A sermon was preached this evening by the Rev. C. C. Webber, and addresses were made by the Revs. R. Barth, M. Linde, and C. Benseler.

COLOMBIA INDIGNANT AT BRITAIN

Monstrous Claim of London Contractors, Supported by Minister Jenner, Whose Behavior Is Condemned.

[Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.]

BOGOTA, via Galveston, Sept. 17.—Intense excitement and indignation in every city of Colombia have been provoked against England by the monstrous claim of the London contractors, Punchard, MacTaggart, and Lowther.

Lowther is the brother of the well-known member of the House of Commons. The British Legation here support the claim of the contractors. All the representative foreigners in the Republic unite with Colombians in disapproval of the Legation's interference and in denunciation of the behavior of the British Minister, G. F. B. Jenner.

THE PRIMARIES IN NEW-JERSEY

John Kean Working for Jersey City and Hoboken Delegates.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 17.—Senator Voorhees carried Linden Township to-night without opposition, and Cranford Township last night. This gives him twenty-one votes, with Plainfield to hear from.

North Plainfield has elected two Voorhees delegates. John Kean spent most of to-day in Jersey City and Hoboken, trying to round up the delegates in these places, where the primaries were held to-night. Kean claims he will have 110 delegates from Essex on the second ballot, and expects to capture to-night a majority of the Hudson County delegation.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Republicans of Monmouth County elected delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention this afternoon and evening, and good-natured contests took place in the sixteen townships. The Kean forces were marshaled by ex-Speaker Sherman B. Oviatt of this place, while ex-Senator Nevius of Red Bank had charge of the Griggs followers.

Scattering returns indicate that Senator Foster M. Voorhees will receive the support of eighteen of the thirty-nine delegates on the first ballot. Kean will probably receive twelve votes, and Griggs nine. On the second ballot the Voorhees men will vote for Kean.

In Asbury Park the Junior American Mechanics attempted to elect a delegate favorable to Senator Maurice O. Rogers, but their man was badly defeated. The 385 colored voters of the Township of Neptune also made an attempt to elect one of their race a delegate, but the negro was defeated. Shrewsbury and Middletown Townships were the only two captured by Griggs.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 17.—A hot fight took place at the Republican primaries here to-night between the Kean and Voorhees factions over the selection of delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, Voorhees won, his delegates being elected in three of the wards. The fourth is doubtful, but leans toward Kean. However, Voorhees secured six out of the eight delegates.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Republican primaries for the choice of delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, at Trenton, Thursday, were held throughout Hudson County to-night. Of the 124 delegates chosen, Sheriff Toffey and Judge Seymour claim 100 for Griggs. The other twenty-four are for Kean on first ballot, but will vote for Griggs as a second choice. Sheriff Toffey claims that Griggs will be nominated on the first ballot.

Col. S. D. Dickinson, who conducted the Kean canvass, claims that Hudson's delegation is equally divided between Griggs and Kean.

RED BANK, Sept. 17.—The Republicans of Shrewsbury Township held their primary to-night, to choose delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention. Five delegates were elected; William Tabor Parker, Edmund Wilson, John H. Cook, Charles L. Davis, and Frank McMahon. All were elected without opposition, except McMahon, who was opposed by Rufus Merritt, a Kean man. The delegation will vote for Griggs, except Parker, who is said to be favorable to Ward.

Middletown Township elected four Griggs delegates; Freehold, two Griggs delegates; Marlborough and Manalapan each a Kean delegate, and Howell, two Kean men. The probability is that Griggs has secured a majority of the Monmouth County delegates.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Democrats last night elected twelve delegates to the State Convention. No instructions were given. But few of the delegates admit having any preference. There are two or three avowed Cutler men.

The delegates are: First Ward—Harry C. Page and Recorder Patrick W. Connelly; Second Ward—Freeholder Timothy J. Cronin, Councilman Charles McQuillan, Thomas B. Mettam, and Street Commissioner Thomas Magner; Third Ward—John Thompson, and Edward S. Holman; Fourth Ward—School Trustee James Connors, and Bernard Lilly; Fifth Ward—Water Purveyor Charles McBride, and John Halpin.

LAWYER POWERS GOT A BLACK EYE

Lively Fight for the Possession of Frederick Scragg's Son.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 17.—Bystanders in the vicinity of the railroad station at this place were treated to an exciting scene at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A man and woman appeared with a boy of eight years, who was screaming and making every effort to escape. The man was Lawyer E. J. Powers.

They had nearly reached the station when a heavily built man came running up in his shirt sleeves, and a moment later he was engaged in a lively encounter with the lawyer. The men clinched, and, as they were evenly matched in build, the struggle for supremacy was an exciting one.

Meanwhile the boy had been released, and, pursued by the woman, made off as fast as his legs could carry him. But he had obtained a good start, and made good his escape. The men stopped fighting, and the last comer started off in the direction taken by the boy, while the woman returned and joined the lawyer.

It developed that the boy, a bright, well-dressed, and sturdy little fellow, was the son of Frederick Scragg and of Bridget Ward. They had been married, but Scragg had another wife living at that time, and was sent to prison for the second marriage. He has had the boy cared for by his parents, from whose home Lawyer Powers took him to-day. Scragg was notified, and it was he who attacked the lawyer. The woman with the lawyer was the boy's mother, who had obtained an order for her son from County Judge Stephens.

Lawyer Powers's face was scratched and one eye was nearly closed. He went to Justice Mullen's court and made a complaint of assault in the third degree against Scragg, while the latter, after hunting up the boy and taking him to a place of safety, obtained a warrant for the arrest of the lawyer.

A NEBRASKA TOWN DESTROYED

Every Business House in Dodge and Many Residences Burned.

SCRIBNER, Neb., Sept. 17.—Word was received here this afternoon that the village of Dodge, fourteen miles west of here, was burning. Assistance was asked for. The chemical engine was taken on a special train, with firemen and a crowd of citizens.

Before they arrived every business house in the place, with the exception of three, two hotels, and about a dozen residences, were destroyed. The engines from this place and from Fremont did good service in saving residence property.

The loss is estimated at $150,000, with little insurance. The fire started in a livery barn and spread so rapidly with the high wind that no goods could be saved.

Another Advance in Coal Prices.

A second general advance of about 25 cents a ton in the prices of anthracite coal went into effect yesterday. The schedule is as follows: $3.25 for stove and chestnut, $3.15 for egg, and $3 for broken.

This advance, it is claimed, was not made through a combination of the coal companies, but is the result of a greater demand and a restricted production. It is believed that still higher figures will rule, as the companies all decline to make contracts for future delivery at the ruling prices until after Oct. 1.

No New Arrests in the Bliss Case.

The conference between H. H. Bliss and Acting Police Inspector McCullagh and an unknown young man at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station Monday night has as yet led to no new developments so far as could be learned last night.

At the police station yesterday it was said by the Acting Sergeant, in the absence of Capt. Thompson, that there have been no new arrests in the case and that none are expected unless the Acting Inspector, who has charge of the case, has new plans.

LIGHT WITHDRAWAL OF GOLD

Only $250,000 for Shipment To-day—Belief Is the Export Movement Has Run Its Course.

The only withdrawal of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday was $250,000, which was taken by Haskier, Wood & Co. for shipment to-day. Handy & Harman will ship $150,000 to Europe to-day, but this gold will not be taken from the Treasury, and therefore will not affect the gold reserve.

The Sub-Treasury received yesterday morning from the associated banks and trust companies of Rochester, N. Y., $250,000 in gold coin in exchange for currency, which will be shipped to them at the Government express rate of 20 cents a thousand, if they so desire it. If they do not want the currency they can have the money credited to their accounts with their New-York correspondents.

In forwarding the gold the remitters accompanied it with the following letter to the Assistant Treasurer:

The associated banks and trust companies of Rochester have sent to-day per express $250,000 in gold, to be exchanged for legal tenders, believing that in so doing they are helping their own interests as well as those of the country in general in assisting to keep up the Government reserve of gold.

No deposit of gold was made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday by the syndicate or any of the local banks, but Assistant Treasurer Jordan received two offers from out-of-town banks, one of $250,000 and the other of $10,000 in gold in exchange for legal-tender notes. These offers have been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The demand for small currency from the South and West for the purpose of assisting in moving the crops of cotton and wheat continues brisk. Many large shipments were made by the banks yesterday, and in addition there were deposited at the Sub-Treasury $456,000 in large legal-tender notes for transfer in small currency to points South and West.

William E. Curtis, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, paid another visit to the Sub-Treasury yesterday, but his presence attracted little attention in Wall Street. Mr. Curtis had a conference with Assistant Treasurer Jordan, after which he went to his law office. He absolutely refused to give any information about his visit to this city. There was scarcely any talk on the Street about a proposed new issue of bonds, the traders having evidently become convinced that for the present at least there is no necessity for such an issue.

The supply of commercial bills is gradually becoming more liberal, and with the increase of money rates and the consequent tightening of the money market the shipments of gold will soon become so small that they will not materially affect the gold reserve.

It was reported yesterday that one of the large banks in this city had recently made a contract with the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company for the receipt of all that company's gold product for a month. The amount of gold which the bank will obtain in this way is estimated at $350,000. It could not be learned for what purpose the bank desired to accumulate this gold.

The Majestic, sailing for Europe to-day, will take out 200,000 ounces of silver, shipped by J. & W. Seligman & Co.

The Paris will take out 100,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following houses: Handy & Harman, 50,000 ounces, and Zimmermann & Forshay, 50,000 ounces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The true Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day, with all withdrawals and deposits accounted for, is $95,382,528.

The general impression here is that the gold export movement has about seen its length.

ARIONS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

Richard Katzenmayer, President, to Take Part in Sunday-Law Parade.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Arion took place at the society's hall last evening. The attendance was one of the largest at such events in the history of the club. To Richard Weinacht, the President of the past term, was given a most flattering reception.

It was resolved that the society take part in a body in the parade of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, Sept. 25. The time for the next mask ball was determined upon as Feb. 11, 1896. The amount of annual dues was set at $40, the same as during the preceding year.

The newly elected President, Richard Katzenmayer, in his address after election, thanked Mr. Weinacht on behalf of the Arion for his untiring and efficient services. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Richard Katzenmayer; First Vice President—Edward Benneche; Second Vice President—Bernhard Kaempfert; Recording Secretary—Henry C. Timm; Corresponding Secretary—Julius P. Werner; Treasurer—Constantin Lucius; Financial Secretary—Edward Gauss; Directors (three-year term)—Richard Weinacht, Edward M. Burghard, William Jürgensen, and F. W. M. Kamm; two-year term, William Menkhoff; one-year term, Hugo Sohmer; Directors of Singing Section—George E. Gemünder, Jacob Germann, Rudolph J. Mayer, and Dr. Paul Schoenemann.

Nomination Committee—C. Feickert, Louis Kortum, Carl Meyer, Theodore Riehl, Carl Spiess, William J. Urchs, George Von Skal, Robert A. Welcke, and Alfred Wenz. Auditing Committee—Henry P. Ilgen, Alexander P. Mende, Edward Tschudy, and Charles V. Wehrum.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. A. R. Lawton of Savannah is at the Marlborough.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware is at the Albemarle.

—Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland is at the Cambridge.

—Col. A. W. Evans, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

—Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan.

—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the New-York Democratic State Committee, is at the Murray Hill.

—Commander John J. Brice, United States Navy, and Mrs. George M. Pullman of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Baroness von Luttwitz of Berlin, Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, and W. W. Peabody of Cincinnati are at the Holland.

—Anthony N. Brady of Albany and C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Hoffman.

—John R. Drexel of Philadelphia, Gen. T. M. Logan of Virginia, and S. R. Calloway, President of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and Miss Kathryn Kidder are at the Waldorf.

"Battle of the Woods" Anniversary.

DEER PARK, L. I., Sept. 17.—The two-hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of the Woods was celebrated by the inhabitants of Deer Park to-day. The day was made a general holiday, all public buildings being profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Over 3,000 persons were at the exercises in the Town Hall.

The Chairman of the day was H. P. Wheeler, who introduced the following speakers: Creswell McLaughlin, who spoke on "The Battle of the Woods"; George Rold, who spoke on "The Progress of Long Island"; William Dorsey Heaney, who spoke on "America for Americans"; E. G. Rideout, whose subject was "Deer Park—Past and Present"; H. L. Humphreys, whose topic was "Nature Is All Beautiful"; W. H. Dicott, who told of "The Social Influence of Long Island," and H. P. Wheeler, who spoke of "Home, the Safeguard of the Republic."

Charged with Infanticide.

Annie Zambelli, a German immigrant thirty-five years old, is a prisoner at the Harlem Hospital, but she many not leave the institution alive, as she is desperately ill. She is accused of infanticide.

Last week the woman arrived from Bremen and was hired as a servant by Carl A. Schneible of Harlem. Annie was ailing on Sunday, and was sent to the hospital, where it was determined that she had just become a mother. She insisted that the diagnosis was false, but a male child that had been beheaded was found in her room at her employer's yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

11 A. M.—107 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; no damage.

2:15 P. M.—22 East Forty-second Street; Straiton & Storms; damage, $100.

3:40 P. M.—313 and 315 Broadway; Hartley & Graham; damage, $5,500.

7:45 P. M.—222 Spring Street; Peter Fleming; damage, $25.

9:06 P. M.—151 Madison Street, Martin McDonough; damage, $4.

PAID BY SECRETARY LAMONT

He Will Advance the Money Due to Army Officers for June, and Enlisted Men Will Be Paid Off.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Secretary Lamont has earned the gratitude of the officers of the army by directing Paymaster General Stanton to notify all officers that on the receipt of their unpaid salary accounts for the month of June, properly certified and receipted, checks on the National City Bank of 52 Wall Street, New-York, will be forwarded for the amounts in full. This notification, which is now being given by the Paymaster General, means that Secretary Lamont has supplied the necessary sum, about $25,000, out of his private purse, and that he will rely upon Congress to reimburse him.

The statement was made some time ago that the Secretary intended to take this action, and doubt was expressed of his right under the law to make such payment. The announcement that army officers are to receive their June pay is taken in army circles to mean that the accounting officers have found no legal obstacles in the way of the Secretary's generous plan of remedying a Congressional oversight.

In addition to the amount due the officers there is a deficiency of about $50,000, due to enlisted men. The Secretary has found it possible to meet this deficiency also, and payment will begin at once.

This is the first time in the history of the War Department that the Secretary has made good a deficiency of this character. In the Hayes Administration there was a heavy shortage one month, and a new firm of bankers advanced the officers and men the amounts due them, taking their pay accounts as surety and exacting interest. Secretary Lamont will not ask for any interest. He regarded the inability of army officers to draw their June pay as a hardship which should not have been permitted to occur, and as soon as he became convinced that he could legally relieve the officers he made the arrangement which already has caused much rejoicing in army circles.

The deficiency occurred through the action of the last Congress in revoking the law requiring a certain portion of the pay of enlisted men to be retained by the Government. There had been much opposition to this law, and when it was repealed the enlisted men made haste to draw the sums credited to them. Congress failed to provide for this drain upon the army money chest, with the result that when June, the last month in the fiscal year, came there was not enough money to meet the pay accounts. There is a provision of law which enables enlisted men to make deposits with army paymasters. It is from the fund thus created, it is understood, that the June pay of the enlisted men will now be borrowed.

CLOSING DAYS AT NEWPORT

A Series of Lectures on Japan and the Woman Question to be Given Before a New Literary Society.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—Another class, exclusively for literary purposes, has been organized here. Miss Georgia Roberts of New-York is to deliver five lectures to them upon the subject of Japan and the woman question. The meetings are to be on Monday and Thursday mornings, successively, at the villas of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. William Post.

Mrs. J. Smith Hadden of New-York arrived to-night to visit her mother, Mrs. James A. Hamilton.

Mrs. William Taylor of Brooklyn is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman.

Other arrivals to-day include Dr. S. R. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Kerr of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunham, Miss Nell

MORE DUNRAVEN LETTERS

Two Written to Mr. Iselin Declining to Resail the Race.

VALKYRIE TO SAIL NEXT TUESDAY

Her Racing Sails Go To-day on the Steamer Paris—Suggested That Valkyrie and Defender Race Next Spring.

Another chapter revealing the inside history of the recent yachting fiasco was laid bare yesterday by ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee. He made public two letters addressed to C. Oliver Iselin by Lord Dunraven and a letter from Mr. Iselin to Mr. Smith. Mr. Iselin explains that he did not keep a copy of his letter to Lord Dunraven offering to resail the protested race, but that this can doubtless be obtained from Lord Dunraven.

This letter and the one from Mr. Canfield to Lord Dunraven are all that are missing now, but these will come in due time. It is probable that the Cup Committee will meet in a few days and frame some acknowledgment of Lord Dunraven's last letter, which will probably form the closing chapter of the history, so far as the correspondence is concerned.

Mr. Iselin's letter to ex-Commodore Smith, containing copies of Lord Dunraven's letters to him:

Sept. 16, 1895.

Dear Mr. Smith: I inclose copies of Dunraven's two letters to me. Unfortunately I did not keep a copy of the short note I sent him about resailing Tuesday's race, but as he has my permission to publish it you can, of course, obtain a copy from him.

I consider it most unfortunate that we could not have devised some way whereby the last two races could have been resailed. I still hold that if Dunraven and myself had both consented to have those races resailed, the committee could have so ordered without in any way affecting their position. Now, of course, it is too late to do anything, and all that I ask is that my offers be fully set forth in the report of your committee—namely, my hailing at the time of the start and the finish of last race; my asking for a meeting of the committee the next day; my offer to resail both races, and my willingness to begin the whole matter over under any conditions, and at any place and time agreeable to Dunraven. Very truly yours, C. OLIVER ISELIN.

The two letters from Dunraven are as follows:

439 Fifth Avenue, Sept. 11, 1895.

Dear Mr. Iselin: I have received your note in which you express a wish that yesterday's race should be resailed.

That is a proposition to which, of course, I cannot agree. You would not have protested had you not believed that Valkyrie had caused a foul by committing a breach of the rules.

If she did, she must take the consequences.

The Regatta Committee has decided, for reasons according to its best judgment, but which I confess are beyond my comprehension, that she did break the rules. I made no protest, and because I thought the foul was probably accidental, but I consider that Defender caused it. You consider that Valkyrie was to blame. The committee has decided that you are right, and I am wrong, and there the matter ends. Yours very truly. DUNRAVEN.

The second letter reads:

Thursday, Bay Ridge.

Dear Mr. Iselin: I certainly could not entertain your suggestion.

Had the committee ordered the race to be resailed, that would have been a different matter, but how could I possibly agree to resail a race decided and given against me by the decision of the committee?

I wrote you last night to this effect, and am sorry you did not receive my letter. I had no opportunity of communicating with you this morning, but Mr. Dunyea will, I dare say, have informed you as to my views. Thanking you for your suggestion, I remain, yours very truly. DUNRAVEN.

Yachtsmen are still talking of the unfortunate fiasco, and they still think all the trouble might have been avoided if the Regatta Committee of the club had acted promptly after the two boats had fouled. A well-known yachtsman, who has had lots of experience in managing regattas, said yesterday:

"Directly the two boats fouled the Regatta Committee should have signaled to both, recalling them. Then those on board should have been told that neither one was to take advantage of any technicalities, and the Defender should have been given time to repair the damage done before the next race was sailed. Such action would have ended all the trouble, and neither side would have been in a position to find fault. The Regatta Committee had power to do this, and they should have taken advantage of the power given them under the rules."

Another well-known yachtsman said: "I think Lord Dunraven was perfectly right in not agreeing to resail Tuesday's race, after Mr. Iselin had insisted on a decision on his protest. If Mr. Iselin had waived his protest, and then offered to resail the race, it would have been another matter, but he waited until he had been awarded the race, and then offered to have it resailed. I think, considering the fact that Lord Dunraven had spent a lot of money to build and brought his yacht across the ocean, and that he was our guest, he might have been treated with more consideration. Even after the protest had been decided against him, trouble might have been averted if the Cup Committee had been willing to meet Lord Dunraven half way. One day's postponement of the third race and a conference between the parties interested would have smoothed over all difficulties.

"I think that the best thing the Cup Committee could do now would be to arrange for a series of races between the Valkyrie and the Defender, to be sailed next Spring for the America's Cup. They could waive the ten months' notice, and sail the races so early that Lord Dunraven could get his yacht back to England in time for the races there."

The Defender is being dismantled at New-Rochelle. W. K. Vanderbilt and C. Oliver Iselin had a conference yesterday, and it was decided that the boat should not race any more this season unless the Cup Committee ordered the cup races to be resailed.

The Valkyrie is almost ready for her ocean voyage. She will start from here next Tuesday for the Clyde. Seventeen bags, containing her racing sails, were put on board the steamship Paris yesterday. The steamer sails to-day. Rear Commodore A. H. Glennie and Sailmaker Thomas Ratsey will sail to-day on the steamship Majestic, and twenty of the crew of the Valkyrie will also go on that steamer.

H. Maitland Kersey returned from Newport yesterday. He said that the story that Lord Dunraven was to have a twenty-rater built by the Herreshoffs was not true. Lord Dunraven will return from Newport to-day. He will not go back to England until November, but his two daughters will sail on the White Star Line steamer leaving Oct. 2.

It is said that the Herreshoffs have an order for a twenty-rater for Commodore George Gould, and that she is to be raced in English waters and that another boat of this class is to be built for an Englishman.

Iselin Declined to Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A. J. Drexel today received a letter from C. Oliver Iselin in response to a proffer made a few days ago by Mr. Drexel and J. R. Fell of a purse of $10,000 or a cup of that value for a race between the Defender and the Valkyrie on any course between Sandy Hook and Marblehead, and under the rules of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Iselin declines to accept the proposition. Mr. Drexel declined to give out for publication the entire text of Mr. Iselin's letter, but stated that the following passage sufficiently indicates its tenor:

"Although appreciating your generous offer, our syndicate feel obliged under existing circumstances to decline any race with Valkyrie except for America's Cup races. These they have offered to resail at any place, any time, and under any conditions, agreeable to Lord Dunraven."

Hank Haff Serenaded.

PORT CHESTER, Sept. 17.—Hank Haff, the Captain of the Defender, arrived here this afternoon, and is the guest of Howard Taylor, owner of the Hattie Palmer, which acted as tender to the Defender during the yacht races. To-night a large number of citizens, headed by a band, marched to the Taylor residence, and the gallant Captain was given a rousing serenade. He addressed the crowd briefly. Speaking of the Valkyrie, he said: "I do not consider that my vessel is beaten by another unless that other one can cross my bow. So far as the Valkyrie is concerned, she was simply a plaything for the Defender, and at no time did the English boat have a ghost of a chance of winning."

To Welcome Dunraven Home.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The town of Cardiff, Wales, of which Lord Windsor has accepted the Mayoralty, offers to Lord Dunraven a public reception on his return from the United States, Lord Dunraven's chief residence, Dunraven Castle, is in Glamorganshire, of which Cardiff is the capital.

OLITA WAS CAPSIZED.

Spruce IV. Goes to the Rescue of the American Crew.

Spruce IV., the crack English half-rater, which will sail for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's new international challenge cup next Saturday, demonstrated her hard-weather superiority over at least one of her American rivals at Oyster Bay yesterday. Spruce IV., with her owner, J. Arthur Brand, at the tiller, was having an impromptu tussle with Vice Commodore Rouse's half-rater Olita, when the American boat, not being able to stand up to the fresh breeze under her big mainsail, capsized, throwing her crew into the water.

Spruce IV. instantly came about and went to the Olita's rescue. The launch Twilight, which Mr. Brand has chartered as Spruce IV.'s tender, also made for the capsized boat. There was some excitement among the ladies on board the launch for a few minutes, but the Olita was safely righted, and was afterward towed in by the Twilight. The passengers on the Twilight were Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Mrs. C. W. Wetmore, Miss Latham, and Mr. C. W. Wetmore.

Measurer Hyslop will take the official measurement of Spruce IV. to-day. The duty of $48 levied by the customs authorities on Spruce IV. was refunded yesterday by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The announcement of this was received with great satisfaction by the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, who had protested vigorously against the exaction of the duty.

A NEW YACHT FOR MR. DREXEL.

He Will Sell the Margarita and Have a Larger Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A handsome steam yacht has been designed for Mr. A. J. Drexel of this city by G. L. Watson, the man who planned the Valkyrie. Mr. Drexel, who sailed 18,000 miles in the Margarita this Summer without the sign of an accident, came to the conclusion that handsome and swift as the dainty vessel was it did not afford him sufficient room, and he decided to sell it. There are several prospective purchasers.

Plans have been drawn by Designer Watson for a new twin-screw steam yacht for Mr. Drexel, and these plans are now with the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company, Scotland. The new yacht will be 280 feet long and 30 feet wide against 224 feet in length and the 27 feet in width that the Margarita measures. The boat will make 16 knots per hour, will carry coal for 7,500 knots at 11 knots per hour, and is to be finished in June. About a year hence Mr. Drexel will start on board his latest acquisition for a tour of the world.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Drexel will go on the Margarita to Newport.

A New Forty-Footer.

Henry J. Gielow has designed a forty-footer for a well-known yachtsman. The model has been made and it was shown to some of his friends yesterday. The new boat will be a very powerful one, judging by the model. It is up to date in every way and shows that Mr. Gielow is well up with the times in yacht designing. The dimensions of the new boat will be: Length on water line, 42 feet; over all, 60 feet; beam, 12 feet 8 inches; draught, 10 feet 6 inches.

Yacht Races at Larchmont.

The Larchmont Yacht Club will have three more races before the season closes. To-morrow the sixth special regatta for thirty-four-raters and twenty-one-footers will be sailed. They will also race on Saturday and Monday. Next Saturday there will be the schooner race for the Larchmont Cup, and on Monday the schooner race for the cup given by Miss Beech.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 17.—Passed East—Steam yachts Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Clermont, Alfred Van Santvoord; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Aquilo, estate George A. Thayer; Veto, George Law, and Whitewaay C. C. Dodge. Schooner yacht Alsace-ruma, C. C. Bragg.

5 Actb TIRfix, 'M.$ a C e;wortw' t;of hrdlu Passed West—Steam yachts Helvetia, Columbus, O'D. Iselin, and Ozhester, A. H. Alden. Schooner yacht Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard. Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats, went out of commission to-day, and will leave here on Saturday for Tebo's Basin, where she will lay up for the Winter. Sloop yacht Wabasso, H. B. Shoen, has gone out of commission and will haul out at J. F. Hawkins's yard, Port Jefferson, L. I. Steam yacht Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt, remains at anchor here.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—Yachts Sailed—Steamer Earl King of the Eastern Yacht Club for Marblehead, and steamer Mindora, C. N. Merrill; schooners Ariel, G. H. B. Hill; Alert, J. N. Lansing, and Comella of the Eastern Yacht Club, westward.

Steam yacht Formosa, W. H. Fabyn, arrived to-day.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Satanella, Perry Belmont; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Zara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Tungeneea, Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, and Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix. Schooner Atlantic, W. A. Marshall, and sloops Iiderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

MAY COMPETE AT PHILADELPHIA.

University of Pennsylvania's Plan for a Big Athletic Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Unless all signs fail, Philadelphia will have a big athletic meeting this Fall. When the University of Pennsylvania first suggested that the intercollegiate Athletic Association should invite a team of English collegians to compete in this country, Yale managed to quash the suggestion.

There is every prospect of the London Athletic Club and the Cambridge University athletes entering into athletic sports to be held by the University of Pennsylvania on the first Saturday in October, on Franklin Field. H. L. Geyelin of the university, who has the matter in charge, said yesterday:

"Our idea is to hold an international athletic meeting on Franklin Field and invite every prominent athlete in America to compete. The New-York Athletic Club, the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and the Boston Athletic Association will send all their star men, and the London Athletic Club and Cambridge University athletes will also be asked to take part.

"It all depends on the decision arrived at by the English. If they consent to compete, the games will be held; if not, they won't. In case we do decide to have the sports, Philadelphia will be well represented by Ramsdell, Buchola, Leslie, and others, and the affair will be thoroughly international."

The manager of the Cambridge athletes was at Wissahickon yesterday, and said:

"Nothing would please me more than to bring my men here to take part in the University of Pennsylvania games, and I shall use every endeavor to induce them to consent. The only thing which would prevent our coming here would be the determination of the men to enter the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union's championships. If we are not already entered, we shall most certainly come here. Every one in England has been under a false impression regarding the University of Pennsylvania, but we have now seen for ourselves that she is a worthy opponent for any college in the country.

"Our cricketers are certainly the best, as we have found out to our sorrow, and they are all gentlemen with whom it would be a pleasure to compete. Hereafter the University of Pennsylvania will be treated just the same as Yale or Harvard, and we shall be pleased to contend in athletics with her if it can be mutually arranged."

Harvard to Entertain Cambridge Athletes.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Since it was finally decided that a team of Cambridge University athletes was to visit this country there has been a growing desire among Harvard men, graduates and undergraduates, to do something for the entertainment of the English before they leave this country. This desire took expression in a letter sent this morning to F. S. Horan, President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club. It was signed by George B. Morison, Chairman of the Graduate Advisory Committee on Track Athletics, and J. L. Bremer, Jr., Captain of the track team. Although it was thought most fitting that the first advances should be made by these two men, the letter is intended to stand as an invitation not alone from the trackmen, nor, indeed, from the athletic contingent as a body, but from all Harvard, graduate and undergraduate.

The time suggested for the visit of the Cambridge men is Monday, Oct. 7. This will be two days after the Cambridge-Yale meeting, and probably only about the same length of time before the English collegians sail for home.

It is the idea of the Harvard men that in case the Cambridge athletes arrive about noon they should be given a luncheon, spend the afternoon in seeing as much as possible of the university, and in the evening be given a dinner in town, possibly at the University Club.

Hickok Will Represent Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—Manager Sherman Day of the Yale track team said to-day that ex-Capt. Hickok, who has been protested by the Amateur Athletic Union, will surely compete for Yale in the Yale-Cambridge games in New-York on Oct. 5. Mr. Day said: "The Yale-Cambridge games will not be held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, and no protest made against any member of the Yale team to the Amateur Athletic Union could keep him from competing on that day."

It is the general opinion here that the protest against Hickok will be removed before next Saturday in order that he may participate in the games between the New-York and the London Athletic Club. The officials of the New-York Club are said to be very eager to have the protest removed, as Hickok's absence may deprive the club of a number of points.

James B. Clay Assigns.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 17.—The breeding world was surprised here to-day by the assignment of the well-known turfman, James B. Clay, grandson of Henry Clay, and proprietor of the celebrated Iroquois Stud, on which are a great many noted thoroughbreds.

STEVENS'S RIDE ENDED

The Army Cyclist Covers 800 Miles to Obtain Points for Gen. Miles.

WORST ROADS FOUND IN DELAWARE

Forty Punctures Received in Both Tires — Maryland People Not Fond of Bicycles—Discourteous Drivers.

First Lieut. G. W. Stevens of the First Artillery, United States Army, stationed at Fort Hamilton, arrived in this city late on Monday night from a bicycle tour ordered by Major Gen. Miles, and yesterday morning reported at headquarters, on Governors Island. The Lieutenant, who has ridden about 9,000 miles during the present year, started out on Sept. 2 to ascertain the condition of certain roads for bicycle messengers and the moving of troops in case of inability to use the railroads. His trip took in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, Mount Vernon, and a portion of the roads out toward the Shenandoah Valley, in all covering about 800 miles. He was on the road only ten days of the time, two days having been spent in Philadelphia, one in Wilmington, and two in Washington.

Between here and Philadelphia the roads were in excellent condition. Beyond Wilmington they were very poor. He traveled 248 miles coming from Washington, taking two days, thirty hours of which were spent on the road, and twenty-three hours on the wheel, the seven hours in which he was not on the wheel being taken for meals or in walking where the roads were too heavy for riding.

Between Perryville and Wilmington the worst roads were found. Over good roads the Lieutenant figures on making 150 miles a day on his wheel. In Maryland, he says, the people do not seem very fond of bicycles, the drivers being indisposed to turn out, while queries met with indifferent responses.

The Lieutenant's wheel, a 24-pound roadster, looked as though it had seen rough service. It was covered with the mud of several States, principally New-Jersey, which he came through during a rain. The tires were filled with forty plugs, each marking a hole, bearing testimony to the condition of the poorer roads gone over.

For an outfit Lieut. Stevens wore an ordinary civilian's bicycle suit, with blue shirt and army slouch hat. In his belt was an army revolver, over his shoulder was slung a haversack, while a spare blue flannel shirt was fastened to the handlebar. A lamp, a bell, and a cyclometer were the only attachments on the machine.

A map of the roads traveled and a detailed account of the trip will be submitted to Gen. Miles.

Couldn't Locate the Chairman.

Nobody could find Chairman Gideon in Brooklyn yesterday looking for Class A men, alleged to be guilty of violating the racing rules. A rumor on Monday had it that the Racing Board man had sharpened his axe for certain across-the-river Class A cracks, and would visit that city on a tour of investigation before announcing a lot of transfers to Class B. This rumor is said to have created a genuine scare among the "A's" throughout Greater New-York. A friend of Mr. Gideon said yesterday that if he did come to Brooklyn he would probably not do so before Saturday.

Searle May Be on Scratch.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Some spirited racing is expected in the 100-mile road contest of the Century Wheelmen next Saturday, as a number of crack riders have signified their intention of competing. Searle, the Chicago man, who recently made such remarkable time from that city to New-York, is the probable scratch man. J. W. Conklin, the fast twenty-five-mile man from Arlington, will doubtless be placed on a short mark. It is expected that the three local men, S. Wilson, Jr., and the Gregory brothers, will also be placed near scratch.

Kings County Men to Race.

On the Merrick Road on Saturday the Kings County Wheelmen will have their annual ten-mile club race. The start will be made at a point near Locust Avenue, and it is expected that there will be fully eighteen men on the line. The course will be two and one-half miles straightaway and return. The road-racing element of the club is in particularly fine form just now, and an exciting contest is predicted. "Charlie" Earl will be among the starters.

The Team Race Will Be Run.

That much-talked-about team race under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be held either on Oct. 5 or 11, over the Elizabeth-Rahway course. The distance will be ten miles. The clubs having entries in the race are the Kings County Wheelmen, Manhattan Bicycle Club, Greenwich Wheelmen, Elizabeth Wheelmen, and Prospect Wheelmen.

Mr. Rockefeller's Cycle Path.

—William Rockefeller, who has become interested in bicycling, has constructed a fine cinder path along his extensive property, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, from the aqueduct arch south. The only bad place now between those villages is along the Kingsland property, north of the arch.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Essex County Wheelmen will hold their second annual lantern parade and garden party in Newark this evening. The procession will form at Lincoln Park about 8 o'clock, passing before the judges here, will proceed through Broad Street to James, to Plane, to Market, to Springfield Avenue, and thence to Seifert's Park, where the garden party will be held. Gold medals will be awarded for the most handsomely decorated woman's and man's wheel, and a silver medal will be given to the rider who, with his wheel, presents the most ludicrous appearance. It is expected that fully 500 bicyclists will participate, as invitations have been extended to every rider in the city.

—The Century Road Club of America has approved the following claims for records: R. P. Searle, 12,800 miles, during 1894, Illinois State record; H. Kohl, St. Louis to De Soto and return, 94 miles, 7:47:00, May 3, course record; L. C. Wahl, Colorado Springs to Pueblo, 46 miles, 2:07:00, May 10, course record; L. C. Wahl, 50 miles, 2:15:00, May 10, American record; C. T. Earl, 5 miles, 12:42, June 22, New-York State record; G. W. Wolfe, Chicago to New-York, six days, three hours, ten minutes, July 22-28, course record; C. A. Westcott, Elgin-Aurora Century course, 6:03:42, July 29, course record.

—In the run of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen to Hempstead on Sunday were the following members: C. T. Bunce, William Sheffield, W. Boysen, M. D. Price, J. A. Rooney, C. Adams, T. Kelley, J. Myan, J. A. Guidchs, W. J. Eggles, W. E. Green, J. A. Davidson, E. W. Cox, A. Ganz, W. A. Pratt, A. Geis, W. L. Laig, J. C. Haines, Frank W. Brigg, Frank A. Westcott, Albert Denham, George Green, Theodore Richards, Frank Weyant, John Phuil, R. K. Powers, N. Van Tassel, W. J. Kemble, W. Miller, and H. Wyant.

—Merton Duxbury, who started from the City Hall in Providence on April 2 to ride to San Francisco, returned to the starting point at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having reduced the transcontinental record from 59 days 11 hours to 48 days 18 hours. Duxbury is the first wheelman to make the journey from coast to coast and return, and the only one to ever cross the great American desert, a feat attempted by Thomas Stevens several years ago. He also broke several records between local points along his journey.

—George E. Drayton, a member of the South Side Cycle Club of Chicago, who has been visiting at Orange, and Lawrence E. Sommers of Hartford, Conn., have returned to that place from a cycling trip of two weeks. They wheeled all the way to Washington, D. C., and back, and covered 656 miles without puncturing their tires or experiencing an accident of any kind. During the last two days they rode 200 miles.

—Werlick and Winters of Buffalo are regarded in that section as the two best Class A racers in the State. The former won The New-York Times Banner for his club, the Parkside Wheel Club, at the recent division meet in Buffalo. The banner was offered to the club having the largest number of Class A winners during the tournament.

—Repairs are now being made on the Coney Island cycle path below Howe's. A fine top dressing is being put on and rolled. The entire five-mile stretch will be repaired in due time. There is talk of policing the path all Winter in order to keep off trespassing drivers.

—The leaders in the mileage contest among the members of the Manhattan Bicycle Club are Staubach, J. W. Foster, and H. S. Latrop. Up to the beginning of this month they had wheeled this season 6,054 miles, 5,500 miles, and 4,707 miles, respectively.

—Capt. "Charlie" Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will try for the Officers' Trophy in the fifty-mile race on Oct. 4. This contest is open only to members of the club. The trophy is now held by Robert H. Bartsch, who won it in 2:33:00.

—"Popular Billy" Roberts announces that the entry list for the "Citizen" ten-mile road handicap, to be decided on the 26th inst., over the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, will positively be closed on Monday by him at his Fulton Street office.

—Whitestone and College Point will be visited next Sunday by the Arion Bicycle Club on its weekly tour. Early in October this club will have a century run from Brooklyn to Patchogue and return.

—"Charlie" Church, who rode so creditably in The New-York Times 150-mile relay race in June, will compete against "Eddie" Miller in a match race at Millville, Penn., on the 28th.

—There were 523 new members added to the league roll last week. This is a very substantial gain for this season of the year. Of this number, 215 were credited to the Empire State.

—Miss Mabel Brown of William Street, Orange, and Mrs. Van Orden, also of Orange, have gone to Warwick, N. Y., and expect to pedal the entire distance there and back.

—Albert Ford and Harry New of the Greenwich and Liberty Wheelmen, respectively, are riding tandem in fine form.

—M. A. King has been elected Second Lieutenant of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, vice C. J. Dimick, resigned.

—The next annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen will probably be held in Baltimore.

—The latest fad among wheelmen is to ride hare-headed. It originated this season at Bar Harbor.

NEW-YORKS BEAT PHILADELPHIA.

They Had Only One Run to Spare, as "Phillies" Rallied in Last Inning.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
Brooklyn, 12; Washington, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5. (First game.)
Boston, 5; Baltimore, 2. (Second game.)
Chicago, 10; Pittsburg, 7. (First game.)
Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 1. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 7; Cincinnati, 0.
Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Baltimore	79	40	.664
2. Cleveland	79	45	.637
3. Philadelphia	74	48	.607
4. Chicago	67	55	.549
5. Brooklyn	66	55	.542
6. Pittsburg	65	57	.533
7. Boston	64	56	.533
8. New-York	64	51	.529
9. Cincinnati	60	58	.508
10. Washington	38	79	.325
11. St. Louis	36	83	.303
12. Louisville	31	90	.256

The New-York and Philadelphia Baseball Clubs played a close game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The New-Yorks were far ahead at the end of the fifth inning, but, when the ninth inning began, runs were at a premium. The free hitting of the visitors, with two-baggers and two singles, brought the score up to within one run of a tie. Two men struck out, however, and Hamilton sent up a fly which was caught by Tiernan. This left the New-Yorks in the lead by one run.

Some very pretty plays were made by both sides during the game, which resulted:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hallman, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	2	3	0	0
T'mpson, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Sullivan, ss.	2	2	3	2	0
Clements, c.	0	2	12	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	3	0	1	0
Boyle, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Taylor	0	1	0	4	1
Total	7	14	24	8	1

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
Titrnan, rf.	3	4	1	0	0
V'H'lt'n, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Davis, 2b.	0	3	4	6	1
Stafford, lf.	1	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	0	7	1	0
German, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	8	12	27	11	1

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	7
New-York	0	0	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Philadelphia, 8; New-York, 3. Struck out—Philadelphia, 4; New-York, 2. Three-base hit—Hamilton. Two-base hits—Cross, Sullivan, Taylor, Van Haltren, Doyle. Hit by pitcher—Stafford. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYNS HIT THE BALL.

Had an Easy Time Beating the Washington Baseball Nine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Brooklyn knocked Anderson out of the box in the second inning today. Gilroy took the latter's place, and but two hits were made off him. Brooklyn played another errorless game. Eugene De Mont, a Washington boy, who has been doing good work for Toronto this season, was tried at short by the home team and did good work. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	1	1	1	1
Joyce, 3b.	1	2	0	0	1
Abbey, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
C'rt'r't, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0
Crooks, 2b.	1	1	3	3	1
De Mont, ss.	0	1	3	3	1
And'son, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Gilroy, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	9	21	13	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	3	2	4	1	0
Shindle, 3b.	3	2	1	2	0
Corc'an, ss.	2	1	2	2	0
L'ch'nce, 1b.	2	2	12	0	0
And'son, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	2	1	5	0
Foutz, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Grim, c.	1	1	2	0	0
Dailey, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Stein, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	12	12	24	13	0

Washington	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	5
Brooklyn	4	5	0	1	0	2	0	.	.	12

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Brooklyn, 8. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Gilroy, 3; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By Stein, 3. Home run—Lachance. Three-base hits—Selbach, (2.) De Mont, Shindle. Two-base hits—Brown, Joyce, Griffin. Stolen base—Abbey. Double play—Corcoran and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—By Gilroy. Wild pitch—Stein. Umpire—Mr. Keefe. Game called end of eighth inning on account of darkness.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Boston, 9; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Boston, 6; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny; Clarkson and Clerk. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	2	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	—5
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

(Called—darkness.)

Base hits—Boston, 5; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	—7
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	1	—10

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Chicago, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Foreman, Gardner, Hawley, Moran, and Merritt; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	—7

Base hits—Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Hawley, Moran, and Merritt; Terry and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	.	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Cincinnati, 3. Errors—Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Foreman and Vaughan. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—McCreary and Warner; McDougal and Otten. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

GOLF AT THE COUNTRY CLUB.

Women Begin a Contest That Will Continue During the Week.

The members of the Westchester Country Club had a beautiful day yesterday for their different sporting contests, and the enthusiastic lady golfers of the club started the first round of their golf tournament in the morning. Quite a number went around the course, but the scores will not be made public until the close of the week, when the one making the lowest total score for the week will be judged the victor and receive the handsome silver cup offered by Mr. E. C. La Montagne.

One of the golf contestants is Miss Anna Sands, who has been doing some very good playing recently over the Lenox golf course, making some of the best scores made by a lady over that course. Most of the Country Club ladies, however, have not played golf very much, and the present tournament is more in the nature of an experimental one to see how the different contestants stand. The Country Club members play golf for amusement and exercise, rather than for tournament honors, but probably with the growth of golf enthusiasm, the latter feature will come to be regarded with more favor.

Among some of the ladies entered in the present golf tourney, and most of whom went around the course yesterday, are, beside Miss Sands, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. H. N. Potter, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. E. C. La Montagne, and Miss Catherwood.

The golf course of the club has only been put in playing condition within the last few days. The grass has not been kept cut during the Summer, and in places it is rather rough for first-rate playing. The course is only a small one, of seven holes, and is barely three-quarters of a mile in circuit. It is over smooth, fairly level ground. The first tee is situated a short distance to the left of the clubhouse, and the drive goes across the eastern edge of the polo field, thence across the road near the grand stand. The second tee is just beyond this road, near some old apple trees, and the drive to the hole is across a fairly level field, obstructed by a row of tall trees. The drive to the fourth hole comes back over nearly the same course, the hole being situated not far from the second one.

To the fifth hole the player drives right across the polo field, the green being close to the edge of the farther end of the field. The sixth hole leads back across the western end of the polo field and over a stone wall. The drive to the seventh recrosses the wall, and the hole is situated close to the clubhouse on an excellent green.

The ladies in the tournament do not have any regular time for playing. They go over the course whenever convenient, and the scores are given to the club superintendent. The play generally is in the morning, and the afternoons are devoted largely to tennis. Yesterday afternoon an interesting polo game took place between teams from the Country Club and the Meadowbrook Hunt Club.

Among some of those who watched the sports were Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Miss

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DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

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for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

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85th and 86th Streets, New-York.
Reopens Oct. 2.

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Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

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WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

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STUDIES RESUMED SEPT. 11.
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will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

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PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
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School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

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ELECTRIC SPEED AND POWER TESTED

Seventy-two Miles an Hour Attained on the Nantasket Road.

From The Boston Transcript, Sept. 11.

Electricity as a motive power and its practical use in handling freight on railroads were tested yesterday on the Nantasket Beach electric system of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway. The experiments were made with motor cars and flat cars heavily freighted with Quincy granite, and were witnessed by a large number of railroad officials, who regarded the tests as satisfactory and indicative of a revolution in railroad traffic within a few years. Those who saw the trials of power were President Charles P. Clark, Third Vice President James R. Kendrick, General Superintendent E. G. Allen, Superintendent J. C. Sanborn of the Plymouth Division, General Superintendent C. M. Platt of the New-Haven system, Col. N. H. Heft, Assistant Electrical Engineer C. L. Stearns, Superintendent of Motive Power Henry Heaney, and Chief Engineer Curtis of the New-Haven Road, and Prof. Elihu Thompson, W. H. Knight, W. B. Potter, C. C. Pierce, and Gardner Wells of the General Electric Company.

Two-motor car 2,503 was first tested with a load of nine cars with a combined weight of 302 tons. As this load was too heavy the cars were dropped off, one at a time, until only five remained, which were drawn fairly well. Then the four-motor car 2,500 was ballasted with 5,000 pounds of iron and attached to seven loaded cars weighing 243 tons. It drew the load easily, and there seemed to be no great effort when the load was increased to eight cars and 278 tons, and afterward to nine cars and 304 tons. Then the motor-car ballast was increased to five tons, and the car easily pulled ten carloads of freight weighing 335 tons. Twelve carloads weighing 400 tons were also handled without difficulty, but with fourteen cars, weighing 470 tons, the train moved slowly, as it was exerting a power equal to that of a forty-two-ton locomotive. The two motor cars were then coupled together and attached to various loads up to thirty cars, weighing 954 tons, which were successfully hauled. While making this test something gave out on the four-motor car, and the less powerful car handled the entire load. Then the two-motor car was attached to six cars weighing 215 tons, and carried them to the Nantasket yard.

Tests were also made with the open motor cars, one of which, with a single motor, easily hauled a carload weighing thirty-nine tons to the power station and return, subsequently hauling two cars of forty tons each. At the conclusion of the freight-power tests the gentlemen present were treated to an exciting exhibition of the speed of electric cars. An open car was run down to Pemberton at a speed of fifty-eight miles an hour. On the return the car was sent spinning along with a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. President Clark of the New-Haven Railroad expressed himself as much pleased with the results of the tests. He said that electric cars at frequent intervals can haul freight cheaper and better than it can be done with steam.

Passports.

From The Washington Post.

A great many persons have very vague ideas about the passports issued by the State Department. They take the word in its most literal meaning, and suppose that the filled-in sheet of neatly folded paper empowers them to pass all ports in foreign countries secure and unmolested. Mr. Jones, who is acting for Chief William H. Trouland in his absence, could tell them all about the passports, and could make them understand the actual value of these dollar documents of state. They are issued to native and naturalized citizens of the United States upon the payment of a one-dollar fee and the promise of a firm allegiance to the Constitution. They are not needed, like the old war passports, to pass the journeyer "through the lines" of travel, but they serve to fold the American eagle's powerful wings around the American sojourner in foreign lands, and they dare John Bull or France's frog eaters to injure or insult him with impunity. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred they may never be needed at all, but in the hundredth case, in the language of the State Department, "a passport, like a pistol, is a handy thing to have around."

An ex-Congressman's Versatility.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The Hon. William Everett of Quincy has not only been successful as the Principal of Adams Academy, as a professor in Harvard University, as a writer and speaker on secular subjects, and as a public man; he has also had, for several years, the reputation of being a very interesting and effective preacher.

SUFFERING IN INDIANA'S EARLY DAYS

A Lonely Woman Driven Almost to Desperation by Starvation.

From The Indianapolis News.

In 1823 John Brooks, the first permanent white settler in Jay County, Ind., settled on the creek that now bears his name. In June of the following year, he started for Stillwater, Ohio, for provisions, expecting to be gone several days. His wife and child were left alone, as was usual. She saw no one for several days, except a traveler on his way to Fort Wayne. A heavy rain caused an unprecedented rise in the streams, rendering it impossible for Mr. Brooks to reach his family or get nearer than what is now the town of Ridgeville.

Mrs. Brooks began to fear for her husband. She knew he would make every effort in his power to reach home, and was afraid he would risk too much and be drowned. But apprehension for her own safety and that of her child soon added to her perplexities. Her provisions were nearly gone and the stream was so high that she could not cross to the Indian village to get relief. Her anxieties increased until, on the thirteenth day of her husband's absence, she gave the last mouthful of food in the house to her child. She had nothing left then but a little sugar and milk. Still the stream overflowed its banks, and relief came not. The child cried almost continually, while her own sadness and hunger made Mrs. Brooks desperate.

In this suffering condition the poor woman and her child lived for three days, tortured by the pangs of hunger. The mother's agony increased by the doubt of ever seeing her husband alive. All hope had been given up. She preferred a grave to starvation and resolved to go to the creek and drown herself and little one. Her weakness caused her to rest several times on the way, and probably the sight of the swollen, angry current startled her, for she sat down on a log at the water's edge. To use her own language: "It was the thought that my husband was dead that so discouraged me, and I concluded to go half way across the foot log and throw myself into the stream."

While there she saw some one coming toward her on the opposite side of the stream. Seeing he had a hat on, she knew it was a white man. After wading a long distance he finally reached the foot log and came to her. Mrs. Brooks was so weak that the joy of this unexpected aid overcame her, and for a time she was unable to answer his question: "What is the matter?" At length she replied: "I am starving."

It was an old friend, John Gain, who, upon learning her condition, carried the child back to the cabin, and then started to the Indian camp for food. He obtained eighteen pounds of flour and six of bacon, and started on the return; but when he reached the stream it was night, and the water had risen until it covered the foot-log. To attempt to cross meant certain death in the whirling current, and those whom he was trying to succor would also be lost. He stood pondering until the fast-increasing darkness put him in a new danger. There were many deep holes along the bottoms, and knowing that he could not see them, he dared not return. Standin three feet of water, with that precious burden of food in his arms, he was unable to go forward or to retreat, while a woman and child were near by starving. So there he stood the long night through, holding the precious flour and bacon, and never were the gray streaks of dawn welcomed more gladly. He made his way back to the Indian village for a canoe, and it was nearly 9 o'clock when he had the satisfaction of seeing the famished ones eat the first meal they had had for four days.

He then went his way, and not until the nineteenth day was reaching a close did Mrs. Brooks see her husband. He had left his oxen at the Indian village, and made his way home by felling trees and wading. Thus ended one of the most severe trials the first settlers had to endure.

Once, when one of the children was sick, Mr. Brooks walked to Fort Wayne and back to procure medicine. All the women Mrs. Brooks saw while living on their first homestead, two years and a half, were those who walked twenty-four miles to call on her. Altogether, she lived seven years in the wilderness without seeing any cabin but her own. By her provident care the first orchard in the county was started. The seeds of seven fine apples which her husband had brought home were planted, and grew up to be productive trees, often bearing fruit when other orchards failed.

Eureka's Claim.

From The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

Eureka, S. D., claims to be the largest primary wheat market in the world. The town is the terminus of the Milwaukee Railroad, in the centre of a great wheat-growing region, and there are thirty warehouses and elevators there. It is expected that about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat will be handled there this season.

Boarders Wanted.

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47th ST., 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference; steam heat.

49th ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant front room on parlor floor; steam heat; bath; gentlemen only; references. VIDERE.

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Goodwin & Furst's opera, Fleur-De-Lis, Carriages at 11 P. M.

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Monday, Sept. 23, THE GAY PARISIANS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8
DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager
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The Sporting Duchess.
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Game called at 3:30 P. M.

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Canary & Lederer's CASINO. Last 4 Nights. Merry World! Last Perf'm'nce Sat. Eve. Last Mat. Sat. Theatre thereafter closes for reconstruction.

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Selections from this week's programme:
BRIDAL CHORUS, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
OVERTURE, "Semiramide".....Rossini
MARCH, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
SELECTIONS FROM "Faust".....Gounod
TWO STEP, "Directorate".....Sousa
SELECTION, "Bohemian Girl".

WORK FOR THE YOUNG

The Manual Training High School Ready for Boys and Girls.

A DEPARTMENT OF TEACHERS COLLEGE

Many Kinds of Handicraft to be Taught Thoroughly — Model Workrooms and a Large Corps of Instructors.

New-York has now a Manual Training High School that promises to be of great value to the city and the country. There have been, and are, schools in the city for teaching the young the first principles of various trades, but the school connected with the Teachers College is the first in this city to offer a complete training in handicraft of many kinds.

In these days, when the young have few opportunities to learn a trade thoroughly, because of specialization in all mechanical operations, manual training schools are of inestimable value to those who wish to be masters of the trades they propose to follow or direct. Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, and, to come nearer home, Brooklyn, as well as many other cities, have had such schools, which have been carried on most successfully for some time.

With the completion of the Macy Manual Arts Building, the generous gift of Mrs. Josiah Macy, the Teachers College in West 120th Street, near the Boulevard, offered the opportunity to open such a school

Sawing Boards in Joiner Room.
Drawn by One of the Teachers.

under the most favorable conditions. The building forms the north side of a quadrangle, of which the main part of the college will, when finished, form the other three sides.

It is beautifully finished throughout in ash, and is furnished in oak. It is completely fitted out in every respect for a manual training school. The majority of the schools started in other cities have been for boys only. The Manual Training High School of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, which will open its doors to girls as well as boys, is a notable exception, and the New-York school will be conducted along similar lines.

"Each department of the work which is fully developed," says Prof. Charles A. Bennett, Chairman of the Manual Training and Art Education Department of the College, and the executive head of the new school, "will be in charge of a master of his particular line of work, and he will have competent assistants. This is a school of pedagogy, and it would be strange if everything was not taught according to the most thorough and successful methods.

"These training schools have been very popular, particularly the one in Chicago, where pupils have been obliged to make application a long time in advance to obtain admission. We believe that manual training is a great help in developing the brain. There is nothing like a shop to teach the necessity and give the ability to form a quick and correct decision. You must 'strike while the iron is hot.'

"Wood turning teaches attention and concentration. If the worker's attention deviates for a moment there is a defect which is obviously the result of his carelessness. He might study a lesson for hours

Chipping Cast Iron.
Drawn by a Student.

with thoughts wandering. If during that time he only gives a sufficient amount of thought, though not continuous, to his lesson, he is apparently successful.

"It is not this idea, however, which in general makes the schools popular. The public have something of the idea of the ancient Jews: 'He that does not teach his son a useful handicraft teaches him to steal.'"

The new school will be opened, with the other departments of the college, on Sept. 23. To enable it to give the best of instructions, the number of pupils will be strictly limited. About thirty applications for admission have been received, and as many more pupils can be accommodated. It is expected that in the last year of the four years' course there will be about 200 pupils in the school. Allowance is made for the few pupils who will drop off during the course in the various years. There will be a small class of girls, who will continue the manual training work they have begun in the Horace Mann School of the college, and form a second higher class. Manual training, while it has been before a part of the college work, has been only a side issue.

The course in the new school includes the study of languages, mathematics, science, drawing, and manual training. The hours will be longer than in the regular high-school course, being 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., including an hour for luncheon.

The manual training for boys includes wood joining, wood carving, wood turning, pattern making, molding, casting, forging, soldering, brazing, and machine construction.

For the girls there are clay modeling, wood carving, sewing, cooking, and the study of household hygiene and household decoration.

The regular school course is four years, but there will be a special course of three years for thoroughly prepared grammar-school graduates, who will be prepared in that time for the Columbia School of Mines. The course in mathematics will be a practical one, fitting the student to engage in commercial life or engineering.

The department of drawing will be very strong, and will include science and art work in various forms. In the last two years of this course much of the work of this department may be taken at the option of the pupil. Designing for wood carving, metal working, and stained glass will be taught in this department.

It will be the object of the Faculty to take up only such work in designing as can be carried out in the building. Stained glass will not be made at first, and consequently no designing for it will be done. Later it will be taken up, as it is simple and is valuable for color study.

One of the most interesting rooms in the building is the forge shop. This is in the basement, and has a very professional ap-

Sharpening a Chisel.
Drawn by One of the Teachers.

pearance, with its twenty forges, furnace for melting white metals, brass furnace, and core oven. The foundry, which is in a connecting room, is not yet fitted up, but it will be soon, and will have its sand trough for molding patterns and making castings. The other workroom in the basement is the elementary metal-working room, which is supplied with the proper benches, each with iron vises, stake for sheet metal work, &c. The stockroom is on the same side of the building as the forge shop, and there two men are employed to prepare materials to be used on the different floors, to which they are sent by means of dumb waiters.

The machine tool room has been fitted up at a cost of $10,000, and is very interesting, with its new machinery, all of the best kind and in the best condition. There are here eleven engine lathes, one very fine milling machine, one planer, two drilling machines, three grinding machines, and one gas forge. There are locked compartments for tools.

One feature about the machine rooms is that the main belts are in the small storerooms and not in the large workrooms. The power for each room is controlled by one friction clutch.

Connected with each workroom is a large, airy washroom, with lockers containing hooks and one shelf. Each locker is long enough to hold a coat, and is ventilated at the top and bottom. The floor is slanting, to let off the water in case a wet umbrella is placed inside. Each young workman will have a locker and the key to it.

The wood-turning room has twenty wood-turning lathes and twenty benches for pattern working. In the joinery room, besides the benches for the pupils, there is a demonstration bench for the instructor, and close around it, in amphitheatre form, are oak chairs, with wide arms, for note taking. This is a comparatively new feature, though it was found that at the time it was being prepared a similar arrangement was being made at the Mechanic Arts High School in Boston.

In this room there are also private compartments for work, and in a glass case on the wall is exhibited a course of work which will be followed in the school, and an exhibit of Swedish sloyd work, and other examples of work done along lines similar

Carving Wood.
Drawn by One of the Teachers.

to those to be followed by the pupils. A convenient case contains the blue working prints to be used.

In the wood-carving room there is again the amphitheatre-like arrangement of seats in the front of the room with the instructor's demonstration bench, and always the blackboard for illustration. The pupils' benches are each fitted out with individual sets of tools, and in a case at one side are the tools for finer work, arranged in order, ready for use when needed. The girls begin with wood carving and clay modelling, while the boys take up first the wood joinery and the carving later, the girls monopolizing the latter to a great extent. The clay-modeling room has the zinc pans, zinc-lined closets, &c., necessary for the work.

The architectural and mechanical drawing rooms have each the appropriate drawing stands. There is a ruled blackboard in the latter, and closets for drawing boards, with roller curtains of wood, on the principle of the roller-top desk. This is Prof. Mason's idea. There are 288 places for the boards, with movable trays upon which to keep the boxes of implements, and 430 tool drawers.

There is a convenient classroom for recitations, a model little lecture room, a museum, and a branch of the Bryson library of the college, containing important works upon manual training and art. The studios of the school are on the upper floor, and are spacious, well-lighted rooms, containing casts, pictures, and all paraphernalia for the work.

Throughout the building are beautiful reproductions of famous pictures and buildings, models of wood carvings from abroad, and art treasures of various kinds.

The equipment of the school for strictly manual work is considered superior to that of any similar institution in the country.

The practical domestic work of the girls will be carried on in the main building, where there are gas stoves, an Aladdin oven, and all necessary implements for cooking. A small room is being specially prepared for the sewing classes. The practical work of the girls along these lines will be comparatively simple, but they will be thoroughly grounded in the chemistry and hygiene of the household.

The officers of instruction and government of the Macy Manual Training High School are:

Committee of the Teachers College Faculty constituting the Board of Directors of the school—Charles Alpheus Bennett, B. S., Professor of Manual Training; Elizabeth Adelaide Herrick, Professor of Art Education; John Henry Mason, B. S., Associate Professor of Manual Training.

Virgil Prettyman, A. M., Principal; Franklin Thomas Baker, A. M., Professor of English; Jeannette Bliss Gillespy, instructor in English; Charles Earl Bikle, A. M., instructor in mathematics; John Francis Woodhull, A. B., Professor of Science; May Belle Van Arsdale, instructor in science; John Franklin Reigart, A. B., Professor of History; William Smith Robinson, director of drawing and painting; Angie Heartfield, assistant in freehand drawing; John Henry Mason, B. S., director of mechanical drawing; Lucy Hess Weiser, assistant in mechanical drawing; Karl von Rydingsvärd, director of wood carving; Mary Rogers, instructor in wood carving, clay modeling, and designing; Charles Henry Westcott, instructor in wood joinery, wood turning, pattern making, and foundry work; Vinton Sherman Paessler, instructor in forging, sheet metal working, and machine tool work; Helen Kinne, instructor in cooking; Mary Schenck Woolman, instructor in sewing; Margaret Stanton Lawrence, A. B., director of physical training.

Mr. Pavey a Senator Would Be.

Assemblyman Frank D. Pavey, at the Murray Hill Republican Club, 101 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night met the delegates of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District to the Fifteenth Senatorial District Convention. About forty were present.

Mr. Pavey, in a short address, announced himself as a candidate for the Senatorial nomination. There were beer, sandwiches, and cigars for the delegates.

By Trifling with a Cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your cold at once with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.—Adv.

WILL ENFORCE ALL LAWS

President Roosevelt Again Speaks for the Police Board.

SOME WORDS FOR SENATOR HILL

The Commissioner Addresses a Vigilance League Meeting Above the Harlem—Dr. Parkhurst Expected To-morrow.

An enthusiastic mass-meeting under the auspices of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District Organization of the City Vigilance League was held last night in Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue.

It was the League's opening meeting for the Fall campaign, and President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker of the Police Board had been chosen to strike the first note. Commissioner Parker was unavoidably absent, but President Roosevelt was present, and was received with cheering that did not cease until the Chairman, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, had rapped for order a number of times.

The house was crowded with a refined and interested audience of men and women.

Brief remarks were made first by Secretary Abbott, of the City Vigilance League, the Rev. G. W. F. Birch, and the Rev. Mr. McElveen, the latter alluding to Mr. Roosevelt as the "Sociological doctor of the nineteenth century, whom we honor and glorify."

When President Roosevelt was introduced he spoke against the politicians who oppose the enforcement of laws in general and the excise law in particular, and also against the politicians who are too cowardly to take a decided stand on either side of the question. He referred frequently to Senator Hill's utterances on excise questions, and said that it was a marvel that there were not more arrests in this city when "such politicians as Senator Hill exist, who endeavor to blunt the sense of decency among the people, and to make it possible that they will not know the difference between right and wrong."

President Roosevelt took up the individual charges which Senator Hill made against the methods of the Police Commissioners and held them up to ridicule.

Every city ordinance now on the statute books will be rigidly enforced by the 1st of January, he said. Offenders among the poorer classes and throughout the east side are being acquainted now with the laws, and until they know them punishment will not be meted out.

The Sunday closing law is to be enforced, he declared, just as strictly among the clubs on Fifth Avenue as in the corner groggeries.

As a sequel to Secretary Abbott's eulogy on the conduct of Capt. Creeden, who was present at the meeting, in command of a squad of policemen, Mr. Roosevelt again announced himself as the best friend an honest policeman could have, and the most unrelenting enemy of the dishonest one.

Mr. Roosevelt said, in part:

> The work of enforcing the law honestly ought to be simple. Apparently the great bulk of politicians find it extremely complicated. The tendency of the average politician in this issue has been to do one of two things. There is the politician who takes the ground that politics should be placed before honesty, and who come out boldly and ridicule us for enforcing the law. On the other hand, we have the politician, less obnoxious but certainly no less contemptible, who turns his face both ways and shrinks from looking at the question fairly and squarely. The question can be met in many ways, but the poorest of all is to meet it as a coward.
>
> Whatever is the outcome politically this Fall, however, it will have no effect on the course of the Police Board. We are in office to enforce the law, and there is just one way of preventing us from doing it, and that is to put us out. No flattery, no expostulations, no threats will weigh an ounce toward making us waver.
>
> I am a politician myself, and I know it pays to take into account the sentiment of decent people.
>
> When we began this course it was miscalled a "crusade against liquor." You might as well say the police had begun a crusade against thieves. We are only carrying out the law.
>
> They tell me that my action will hurt the party. Well, I am a good Republican and always have been, but if the party is of such tender growth that honest enforcement of the law will hurt it, then hurt it must be. And, personally, I think they are very poor gardeners who run the risk of letting a plant wither when they deny it a little fresh air because they fear the breeze may be a little rough.

President Roosevelt then took up Senator Hill's charge as to the impractical and theoretical work of the Police Commissioners, and showed how they had promoted men for bravery and efficiency, whereas formerly money alone procured promotion. He added:

> We have a board constituted of two Republicans and two Democrats. Senator Hill has disowned the two Democrats, but that don't hurt them, as they say "Hill is the only politician who made honesty in office the test of party fealty."
>
> Now I believe it to the great majority whether this board has acted with common sense or not.
>
> As to the excise law. Senator Hill may be assured that we will close every club on Fifth Avenue, where we can get evidence. The Senator's noble brow was wrung with anguish when he reflected that we had shut down the liquor shops, and had not devoted our attention to the soda fountains. Well, we are rolling along a great stone now, and cannot stop to pick up a pebble. But after the 1st of January every ordinance in the statute books will be enforced. The Legislature will then be in session, and if it wants the laws changed, it may do it. In the meantime the big dry goods merchant who incumbers the sidewalk with his hoxes is going to observe the law equally with the Italian vendor who takes a stand 20 by 8 feet, instead of the 6 by 4 space to which he is entitled.
>
> To refer again to Senator Hill's foolish statements. We were supposed to arrest a sick mother with a dying child for buying ice on Sunday. The facts are that the "woman" was a man who ran a policy shop and sold ice in order to annoy the police and keep them guessing.
>
> The story of the arrest of the little girls at the cemetery for selling flowers, as related in a notorious New-York daily paper, was entirely fictitious, growing out of our steps to protect the florists.

In concluding, President Roosevelt spoke of the Puritans, and the need for some wise regulation of the liquor traffic. He eulogized Recorder Goff and Justice Jerome for their assistance to the Police Board in disposing of the excise cases.

Secretary Abbott announced after the meeting that Dr. Parkhurst, President of the City Vigilance League, will arrive here to-morrow morning from Europe, on the White Star steamship Germanic. He will have a special reception at the steamship's pier. Bishop Potter, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and all the Vice Presidents of the League have been asked to be present, and the district leaders, together with the officers, will be on hand in full force. Plans have been made for Dr. Parkhurst to make speeches throughout the city in the coming campaign.

WANT SUNDAY SALOONS.

Independent County Organization Leaders Call for Liberal Excise Laws.

The Independent County organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a meeting in the Columbus Lyceum, 244 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, last evening, for the purpose of advocating the passage of a liberal excise law, home rule for cities, and modifications of the Sunday law.

Bernard Metzger was Chairman of the meeting, and William Preuss was Secretary. About 300 men were present.

Mr. Metzger opened the meeting with a brief address, in which he stated the object of the meeting, and declared that reform in excise and Sunday laws must come with the next Legislature, as the people with one voice demand it. He said that the present policy of enforcing Puritanic laws is unjust and impolitic.

He then introduced ex-Justice Alfred Steckler, who made a brief speech on what he called the evils under which the poor man labors through the oppressions of the existing authorities of the city, and he called on all freedom-loving citizens to join in the crusade for more liberal excise and Sunday laws, and for home rule.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, who was the next speaker, said that every American citizen has a right to say how he wishes to spend his Sunday, as long as he does not interfere with the rights and comfort of his fellows, and that he should be accorded the right to buy on Sunday whatever he wants to eat or to drink. At present, he said, the authorities are executing the laws in a most illiberal way, and disaster to them will be swift and certain.

The Puritan Sunday must give way, he said, and to accomplish that result only those persons should be elected to the Legislature who will promise to favor liberal excise and Sunday laws and home rule.

Ernest Harvier, William A. Ellis, the Hon. George H. McAdam, and Charles Steckler also spoke.

Local Option Advocated.

A mass meeting was held last night at Wendel's Hall, Forty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, for the purpose of favoring the passage of liberal excise laws. There were about 500 persons present, two-thirds of whom were Germans.

Hugo Kraemer presided. After stating the object of the meeting he introduced Otto Kempner, who advised his hearers to ignore party ties at the coming election and vote only for representatives to go to the Legislature who promised to advocate local option and liberal Sunday laws.

Ex-School Commissioner Fisher and John H. Mason spoke in the same strain.

It was decided by a unanimous vote that all present would participate in the parade on Sept. 25.

Colored Men for Liberal Excise Laws.

The John Brown Colored Republican organization of the Third Assembly District, which numbers 370 members, met at 109 West Eighth Street last night, and declared in favor of liberal Sunday laws.

The organization declared against local option, insisted upon a fair excise law, and denounced police spying on Sunday.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions, expressing these views, and to report on Sept. 28.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MAHOGANY.

WHO DOES NOT PRIZE IT? AND YET HOW MANY BUYERS KNOW IT WELL?

IN THREE GRADES—FIRST, THE PLAIN—BUT A TRIFLE MORE COSTLY THAN OAK OR BIRCH. NEXT, THE VEINED. LAST, THE MAGNIFICENT STRIPED, BRANCHING AND MOIRE SORTS.

ANY GRADE MAKES RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE, WITH OUR ARTISTIC DESIGNS AND CORRECT WORKMANSHIP. BUT THE BEST GRADE MAKES DISAPPOINTING FURNITURE WHEN RUSHED THROUGH FACTORIES IN THE USUAL WAY.

WE HAVE MAINTAINED OUR REPUTATION IN MAKING THE MAHOGANY FURNITURE IN OUR STORE TO-DAY.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

EXHIBIT OF RARE BUTTERFLIES

The Late Berthold Neumoegen's Rich Collection to be Seen in Brooklyn—For Sale for $25,000.

An interesting exhibition of lepidoptera, the order of insects which includes butterflies and moths, was opened for a private view in the art galleries, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening, under the auspices of the entomological department of the Brooklyn Institute.

The collection exhibited was made by the late Berthold Neumoegen of this city, who was a life member of the institute. It is the result of twenty-five years of interested labors and the expenditure of $40,000. It has been carefully catalogued and arranged in the most scientific manner by Jacob Doll, who for the last sixteen years has been the curator of Mr. Neumoegen's museum.

There are in the collection insects from all parts of the world, and many of them are of wonderful beauty. There are 50,000 specimens, including 1,200 different species. In one case there are eighteen varieties of one species. There are in the collection from 800 to 900 new specimens not to be found in any other collection in America, the only one in the world to equal it being that in the British Museum.

Among the rare specimens is a beautiful little pink insect with long tails to the wings. It is called Eudaemonia brachyura and was brought from Africa by a member of the party which went into that country to relieve Gen. Gordon.

There are many type-forms which received their names after coming into Mr. Neumoegen's possession and which have drawn entomologists to this country from all over the world. One of these, named for its owner, Papilio neumoegeni, is a beautiful green and black insect and is the only one of its kind ever found. It is valued at $1,000.

The institute is holding this exhibition in order to show the citizens of Brooklyn a treasure they may have for the Art Museum, for which ground was recently broken, for $25,000. The Chicago University endeavored to obtain the collection soon after Mr. Neumoegen's death, but did not succeed in raising the money at that time.

The exhibition will be continued throughout the week. The visitor will find some wonderful colors. Special individual invitations have been sent to the pupils in the Boys' and Girls' High Schools and the Manual and Teachers' Training Schools.

Technique, Construction in the Drama.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Blake—I can give you my word as an artist that in any art that deals with special conditions—as the art of writing for the stage undoubtedly does—there must inevitably be a great deal of technique involved that it is important and essential to master. I can give you an instance in another material. There was a very cultivated man, quite an artist in his way, who was greatly interested in wood carving. He had collected specimens, made drawings of fine examples, and so on; in spare moments he chipped a little himself, pleasantly enough. I think he had a kind of notion that he would like to revive the art of wood carving. At any rate, he asked a clever, practical trade wood carver what he (the carver) would do if a man came to him wanting to learn practical wood carving. The prompt reply was that the man in question would be set to do nothing but grind carving tools for three months as a preliminary step. That was enough for our friend, who turned and went away sorrowful.

Carrington—I suppose the wood carver was poking fun at him?

Blake—No! He was simply stating a fact. In order to carve at all you must have your tools as sharp as razors, and you must be able to get them to this condition automatically, without any more expense of thought or trouble than an artist bestows on sharpening a pencil; it takes about three months to acquire this habit, and, until you have gained it, you are of no practical use whatever. Suppose the art of constructing for the stage to be as simple a thing as Esdale thinks; it is one thing to know about it, another to have so absorbed it into your instinct that in conceiving a subject you think of it in the terms of the stage from the very beginning. Just as it is one thing to know that the art of riding largely consists in sticking to the pigskin unless your horse falls or you wish to dismount, another to put this theory into practice when you suddenly meet, say, "a waggonload of monkeys with their tails burnt off."

Sedan Day in Paris.

From L'Echo de Paris.

Germans celebrated in Paris, in lager beer saloons of the Faubourg Poissonnière and of the Rue Muller, the Sedan victory. They drank to their hearts' content, sang the "Wacht am Rhein," made speeches, offered toasts to the Kaiser, Bismarck and the rest, and the Paris police did nothing, and the passers-by were placid.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 17.—The worsted mills in the town of Pascoag, belonging to the Magner Brothers, and situated at Silver Lake, were burned to the ground early this morning. The mill was of two stories and quite extensive. The loss will reach from $70,000 to $80,000, and there is an insurance of about $25,000. The concern will rebuild at once on a larger scale.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—The furniture factory of Bagby & Rivers, 624 to 630 West Pratt Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire communicated with the storage warehouse of Daniel I. Broderick & Brother, 622 West Pratt Street, causing a loss of $5,000. Bagby & Rivers's loss is $45,000. The losses are fully insured.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 17.—The worsted mill of the Silver Lake Worsted Company, Magner Brothers, managers, at Pascoag, was destroyed by fire this morning. About 100 pieces of cloth were burned. The plant was valued at $60,000 and was insured for 90 per cent. of its value.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—Fire last night destroyed the schoolhouse in Delray, Springwells Township. Loss on building, $25,000, and on furniture, $10,000; insurance, $18,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 17.—O'Connor's planing mills were burned to-day. Loss, about $35,000; partly covered by insurance.

In School Shoes

If a fit costs no more than a misfit, why not have the fit? The variety of shapes and sizes offered at the one store where Children's things are the exclusive business, makes this always possible.

Take for instance our Dongola top Shoe, with calf foxing, and a broad solid leather sole, made on an easy last—as sensible a shoe as boy or girl can wear to school—we will guarantee not only perfect fit, but perfect satisfaction—$2.10 to $3.50, according to size.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
60-62 West 23d Street.

HORSELESS PLEASURE CARRIAGES

The Only French Ones in the Country Exhibited by R. H. Macy & Co. in Fourteenth Street.

The only French horseless pleasure carriages to be seen in this country are at present on exhibition in Fourteenth Street. For several days past large crowds of people have been attracted on the north side of Fourteenth Street by these novelties. A great deal has been said and written about horseless carriages, and some enterprising firms have designedly confused the public mind as to what they are. They have palmed off on the unintelligent tricycle carryalls propelled by pedals as horseless carriages, but the French vehicles seen yesterday and for several days previously on Fourteenth Street are the only French horseless pleasure carriages in the country. They are owned and exhibited by R. H. Macy & Co.

There are two of them—one a four-horse-power carriage, capable of seating four persons, and the other a one-horse-power vehicle, which seats the driver and one passenger. The motive power is benzine, lightened by electricity. The carriages were yesterday driven up and down Fourteenth Street, and the ease with which they crossed the triple car tracks, dodged between cars coming in opposite directions, and turned out for other vehicles attested their practicability in a crowded city and the sensitiveness with which they responded to guidance.

It remains to be seen whether for the transportation of large quantities of goods the horseless vehicle will be a success, since the carriages which Macy & Co. possess, although made in France and of the same make as those which made the memorable race from Paris to Bordeaux, are stated by the French electrician accompanying them to be, as at present constructed, capable only of carrying the comparatively light weight of passengers, because of the heaviness of the machinery necessary for their propulsion. As pleasure vehicles, however, there is no doubt that they are practicable, safe, and much more rapid for long-distance riding than if drawn by horses, the average speed capable of being maintained on good roads being twenty miles an hour. It was noticeable in the exhibitions yesterday that the rubber tires on the wheels made progress over the deepest ruts and the most pronounced prominences in the streets smoother than it would have been in an ordinary carriage.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY WIRE

Workman Dalton Kept on a Pole by Means of Spurs and a Dead Wire After the Shock.

James Dalton of 2,858 Third Avenue, who was a lineman in the employ of the Union Railway Company, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by coming in contact with a live trolley wire at Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard.

Dalton and another workman were employed in making connections on the trolley wires which run on the new railway on the Southern Boulevard, and which are carried on wooden poles. Dalton mounted one of the poles to make a connection on a live wire. He used the insulated pliers necessary for the purpose, but he wore no gloves. When he reached the top of the pole, he sustained himself by means of his steel spurs, and proceeded to cut the wire. As he did so he started, as if he had received a slight shock, and reached out both hands to save himself from falling.

With his left hand he grasped a dead wire, but with the right hand he seized a wire through which a current of nearly 1,800 volts of electricity was passing.

The effect was instantaneous, as without an outcry the workman fell forward, dead, the motion removing the right hand from the wire, while his left still clasped the dead wire, which, with the spurs, kept him from falling from the pole. Dalton was a single man, and his parents live in Thames Street, Norwich, Conn.

Instinctive Dread.

From Lombrosso in The Forum.

The knowledge of a criminal physiognomic type, which at first appeared most novel, and was most generally denied by the savants, is often instinctive among the common people. There are often persons, especially among women, who are far from suspecting even the existence of criminal anthropology, and who yet, at the sight of those who bear criminal characteristics, instantly experience a lively repulsion and know that they are in the presence of a malefactor. I was acquainted with one lady whose life was quite withdrawn from society, who on two occasions discovered the criminal character of certain young people, not before suspected, but afterward detected by the police. How often we read in the reports of trials of perfectly honest people, unfamiliar with the slightest anthropological observations, who escape certain death from being warned in time by the sinister glance of the assassin, in which they read his criminal intention. It was in this way that the first letter carrier who was to have been the victim of the murderer Francesconi had time to flee, haunted by that glance.

At my request schoolmasters have shown to forty young girls twenty portraits of thieves and twenty of great men. Four-fifths of these children recognized the first as wretched creatures or as scoundrels and the second as honest men. The universal although involuntary consciousness of the existence of a physiognomy peculiar to criminals has given birth to the epithets, "a thief's face," "the look of an assassin," &c. The only way to explain the opposition to the fact is the reluctance of men to draw a general conclusion from individual observations. But how is this universal consciousness itself to be explained? In young girls there is certainly no knowledge acquired by experience. Then what is there? An intuitive sense, it is said. That is a vulgar explanation with which the public is contented because it has no meaning.

I suspect that the phenomenon is hereditary. The impression left us by our fathers and transmitted to our children has become unconscious knowledge, like that of the little birds born and reared in our houses, who strike their wings and beaks in fright against their cages when they see pass above them birds of prey known only to their ancestors. Every day teaches us the importance of the unconscious part in human actions, and what a rôle is played by atavism and heredity. Who of us can realize when he bends the knees and joins the hands in prayer that he is making a hereditary movement transmitted from those epochs of barbarism when war was the normal state?

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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SILVER FOR CRUISER BROOKLYN

The Committee Decides that the Gift of the City of Churches Shall Be a $10,000 Service

The citizens of Brooklyn and the public-school children are going to give the new Government cruiser Brooklyn a splendid silver service, to cost not less than $10,000. The project took final and definite shape yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the Citizen's Committee appointed to raise funds for a testimonial for the fine cruiser, which is to be launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Oct. 2, held its first meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office. William Berri presided, and among others present were William Cullen Bryant, A. A. Low, Dr. J. W. Schildge, Frederick A. Schroeder, James McKeen, M. T. Davidson, H. Liebmann, H. B. Haigh, A. Abraham, and W. E. Lathrop. Mayor Schieren did not attend, owing to his absence from the city. The following Finance Committee was appointed:

Henry W. Maxwell, Chairman; Stewart L. Woodford, A. A. Low, A. E. Orr, A. Abraham, Daniel D. Whitney, James Howell, John W Hunter, S. B. Huntington, John H. Hanan, Gen. James Jourdan, A. E. Roehr, L. Luckenbach, Alfred C. Barnes, J. Rogers Maxwell, George W. Palmer, John H. Schumann, Charles Naeher, Edwin Knowles, J. Henry Dick, Col. W. E. Sinn, A. A. Healy, William H. Nichols, Carl Goebel, George A. Price, N. T. Sprague, George F. Spinney, Herbert Booth King, Benjamin F. Blair, S. B. Dutcher, F. F. Williams, J. R. Sutton, Don C. Seitz, S. V. White, W. W. Kenyon, H. C. Duval, J. B. Davenport, J. M. Conklin, Edward Barr, N. Townsend Thayer, J. H. Scheidt, W. W. Henshaw, Andrew D. Baird.

Chairman Berri was authorized to add to the committee in his discretion.

There was an informal discussion as to what would be the most lasting and appropriate present for the new cruiser, and Mr. Berri suggested a silver service. The idea met with general favor, and was formally adopted. It was resolved to throw open the design to competition. On motion of A. A. Low it was resolved that the testimonial should cost not less than $10,000. A subscription list was opened, and the following names were put to it:

Charles A. Schieren.	$100	William H. Male...	50
Felix Campbell.....	100	William C. Bryant..	50
Campbell C. Brown.	100	G. H. Prentiss.....	50
A. A. Low.....	100	D. B. Powell.....	25
William Berri.....	100	George H. Southard.	25
A. Abraham.....	100	J. B. Davenport....	25
Charles A. Moore...	100	Johnson & Lamb....	25
Henry Batterman...	100	S. S. Baldwin.....	25
H. W. Maxwell.....	100	C. W. Englis.....	25
J. Rogers Maxwell..	100	W. Van Anden.....	25
J. A. Mollenhauer..	100	George A. Price....	25
Herbert B. King....	100	W. C. Redfield.....	20
H. B. Haigh.....	100	J. C. Woodhull.....	20
Clarence W. Seaman	100	W. W. Henshaw.....	10
Smith, Gray & Co...	100	N. T. Thayer.....	10
Journeay & Burnh'm	50	D. F. Manning.....	10
J. W. Brown.....	50	James Thompson....	10
M. T. Davidson.....	50	I. L. Harris.....	10

Chairman Berri was empowered to appoint sub-committees. The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. In addition to the subscriptions given here $1,500 has been already subscribed through The New-York Times and other newspapers.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Sports at the Country Club.—Society folks in Westchester are enjoying outdoor sports this week. There were golf and tennis at the Country Club on Monday for women and men, and yesterday there was a polo match between teams from the Meadowbrook and Country Clubs. There will be golf contests for women this morning and to-morrow and Friday mornings, and to-morrow afternoon there will be tennis contests. Gymkhana races will be run to-morrow and Friday afternoons. In some of the races only women will take part, while in others men and women will ride. The women will ride in the races to-morrow on ponies and on Friday on bicycles. The women will also have driving contests to-morrow afternoon. The week of pleasure will close Friday night with a ball in the clubhouse. E. C. La Montagne will give a cup for the golf contests, Mr. A. Navarro will award cups for the tennis tournament, and Charles F. Havemeyer will present two cups for the driving contests.

Among the well-known society people who have entered in the different sports are Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mr. R. Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. H. N. Potter, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Cathwood, A. Navarro, William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Livingston, Mrs. Hilbrand, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Miss F. H. Allen, Charles Sands, C. B. Mitchell, Mr. Creighton Webb, Miss Roberts, and Cray W. Wadsworth.

—Dinner Dance on the Valiant.—William K. Vanderbilt will give a dinner and dance on board his yacht, the Valiant, this evening. The Valiant is lying off the Westchester Country Club's house.

—Tower Top Closed.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman have closed Tower Top, their Newport villa, and have gone to Lake Mohonk, N. Y., for a fortnight. Later they will open their cottage at Lakewood, N. J.

—Mrs. John S. Barnes's Musicale.—Mrs. John S. Barnes gave a musicale yesterday at Cold Brook, her villa at Lenox, Mass. The artists were Mackenzie Gordon, tenor; Ulysses Buhler, pianist, and Anton Hegner, 'cello.

—Mrs. George Williamson Going Abroad.—Mrs. George Williamson of this city, who has been spending the Summer with her sister, Mme. de Arosemena, at Larchmont Manor, will sail early in October for Paris, where she will reside for several years with her sister, Miss Cornelia Livingston.

—Random Hunt Club's Ball.—The Random Hunt Club of Bryn Mawr, Penn., will give a ball at the Bryn Mawr Hotel this evening. The patronesses are Mmes. George Philler, Cornelius Stevenson, W. F. Fotterall, H. L. Geyelin, Marcellus Coxe, G. H. McFadden, Charles A. Griscom, M. R. S. Mackenzie, Lincoln Godfrey, E. F. Beale, T. H. Andrews, and Rudolph Ellis.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Going West.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of 1 Gramercy Park will close their Newport villa this week, and go to California in a private car.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Plans.—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who have been spending the Summer at Newport with Mr. Kernochan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, have gone to Westchester, N. Y., where they will spend the Fall season.

—Bull-Robinson Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Helen Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson of 30 Fifth Avenue, to Frederick Bull, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Bull of this city, will take place on Oct. 2, at Wakefield, R. I., where the Robinson country place is situated.

—Amateur Theatricals.—The South Shore Country Club of Babylon, L. I., will give an amateur theatrical and vaudeville performance this evening at the Argyle Casino. Among the prominent amateurs who will take part are the Messrs. Evert Jansen Wendell, Montefiore Isaacs, Giles E. Taintor, A. Louis Scott, Walker M. Dennett, Leon M. Lawson, Jr., and John P. Nichols.

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Wednesday
September 18-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE MAINE IN SERVICE

Capt. Crowninshield's Pennant Raised on the Armored Cruiser.

TO BE READY SOON FOR ACTIVE DUTY

The New Fighting Machine Built from Navy Department Designs —Ten Powerful Guns in Her Main Battery.

The armored cruiser Maine, whose construction was authorized nine years ago, was placed in commission yesterday at the New-York Navy Yard.

The ceremonies attending the commissioning of the vessel were very simple. The members of the crew, drawn from the recruiting ship Vermont, were marshaled on board the Maine early in the afternoon. A detachment of forty marines from the marine barracks at the yard filed up the gangplank about the same time. Many officers had already arrived, and at 2 o'clock all who had been detailed for service on the cruiser had reported on board.

The crew was called to muster at 2 o'clock. The bluejackets were ranged on the port side of the quarterdeck, in the rear of the marine guard. The officers assembled on the starboard side, facing the enlisted men and marines.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Captain of the yard, turned to Capt. Crowninshield, saluted him, and said:

"I turn over the Maine to you, Sir."

Capt. Crowninshield read his orders from the Secretary of the Navy, directing him to assume command of the cruiser. When he had finished reading the paper, Lieut. Commander Marix nodded to the officer commanding the guard, the marines presented arms, the drum gave three ruffles, the flag and the Captain's pennant were hoisted, and the Maine was in commission.

Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, who commands the North Atlantic squadron, is anxious to have the Maine join the squadron as soon as possible. According to Lieut. Commander Marix, the executive officer of the cruiser, it will take three or four weeks to make the vessel ready for active service. Her provisions and stores are not yet on board, and the coal bunkers are almost empty. The guns of the main battery are in place, but the secondary armament has yet to be mounted. Ammunition has to be taken on board, and the torpedo outfit will have to be obtained before the ship is in all respects ready for sea.

The ammunition is stored at Fort Wadsworth, and the torpedoes and their appliances at Newport. The ship will carry in her magazines 180 battering shells for the ten-inch rifles, 180 common shells of the same calibre, 600 rounds of ammunition for the six-inch guns and smaller pieces. Eight Whitehead torpedoes will be carried.

The officers of the ship are: Captain—A. S. Crowninshield; Lieutenant Commander—Adolph Marix; Lieutenants—G. F. W. Holman, C. W. Jungen, R. H. Galt, F. F. Fletcher, and G. W. Denfeld; Ensigns—H. H. Ward and F. W. Jenkins; Paymaster—E. N. Whitehouse; Chief Engineer—A. W. Morley; Passed Assistant Engineer—F. C. Bowers; Assistant Engineers—A. M. Proctor, M. E. Trench, and M. B. Peugnet; Surgeon—J. L. Welson; Passed Assistant Surgeon—V. L. B. Mevens; Assistant Surgeon—T. W. Richards; Chaplain—J. D. Chidwick; Cadets—W. R. Gherardi, A. J. Wadhams, H. V. Butler, W. G. Groesbeck, H. I. Cone, O. S. Knepfer, E. H. Watson; Acting Boatswain—E. F. Larkin; Acting Carpenter—George Helms; Acting Gunner—Joseph Hill; First Lieutenant of Marines—C. G. Long; Pay Clerk—F. H. Ramsay.

The Maine is a twin-screw, armored turret ship of the belted-cruiser type. In The Navy Register, an official publication, the vessel is classed as an armored cruiser. In the same publication the smaller Texas is known as a battleship.

No one appears to know why the distinction is made. The armor of the Maine is about the same thickness as that of the Texas, and while the latter mounts two 12-inch guns in her main battery, the Maine carries four of the 10-inch calibre.

Like the Texas, the Maine was built at a Government navy yard. The Texas was built at Norfolk; the Maine at the New-York Navy Yard. Both ships were authorized when Secretary Whitney began the work of rehabilitating a then degenerate navy.

The Maine is of Navy Department designs throughout. The hull was built by navy yard workmen, and the engines were constructed by the Quintard Iron Works. That firm obtained the contract on its bid of $735,000. There were no other bidders.

The vitals of the ship are protected from gun-fire by an armor belt 180 feet in length. This belt has a maximum thickness of 11½ inches. Below the water line the armor tapers to a thickness of 6 inches. To deflect an end-on or a fore-and-aft fire, heavily armored and sharply inclined V-shaped bulkheads are placed forward and aft, the ends joining the armor belt. The bulkheads are 6 inches thick, and well backed.

In her main battery, the ship mounts four 10-inch and six 6-inch rifles. A number of guns of smaller calibre are distributed in advantageous places. The 10-inch rifles are mounted in pairs in two steel turrets. One of these is situated aft, the other forward. The turret armor is 10½ inches thick. The protective power of these massive shields is increased by their circular shape, which tends to deflect a missile, unless the impact is directly given.

The guns are breech-loading rifles, with bores ten inches in diameter. The length of each gun is 329 inches. The weight is little more than twenty-four tons. From them a full-service charge of 250 pounds of powder throws a 500-pound shell a distance of nine miles, with an initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second.

The 6-inch rifles are of the breech-loading pattern. These weapons measure 196 inches in length and weigh five tons each. The powder charge is fifty pounds. The weight of the shell is 100 pounds.

The secondary battery consists of six 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders, two revolving cannon, and two Gatlings. The heaviest of the rapid-fire guns throws a six-pound projectile at a velocity of 1,870 feet per second.

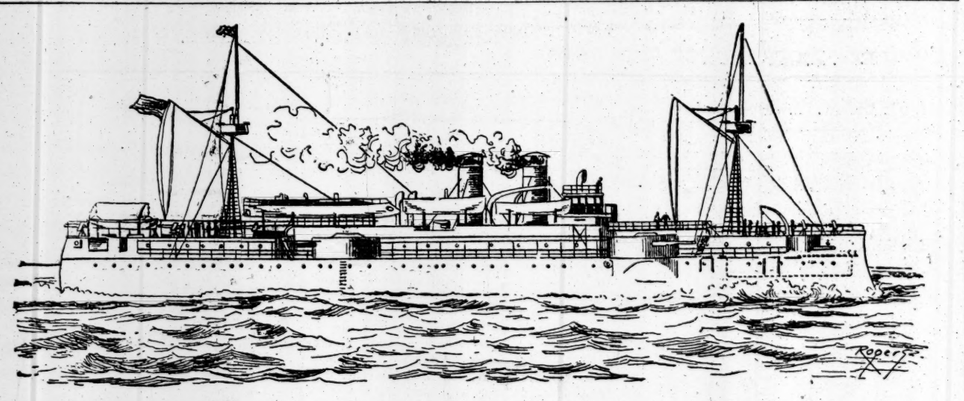
In describing the motive machinery of the vessel, The Engineer says that the Maine has twin screws, vertical triple-expansion engines of an aggregate indicated horse power, including air and circulating pumps, of 9,000. The cylinders are 35½, 57, and 88 inches in diameter by 36 inches stroke, and are to make 132 revolutions per minute at full power. The principle of interchangeability of parts, so characteristic of American machinery, has in these engines been carried out to the fullest extent. All the cylinders have piston valves of the same size—22 inches in diameter—there being one for the h. p., two for the i. p., and three for the l. p. cylinders. The valves are worked by Stephenson double-bar links. The cylinders are jacketed and fitted with liners of hard cast iron. The condensers are of composition and are cylindrical, 6 feet 5½ inches at internal diameter. There are 5,140 brass tubes in each condenser, ⅝-inch internal diameter and 8 feet 4 inches long between tube sheets, giving a cooling surface in each condenser of 7,010 square feet. Each condenser has a Blake combined air and circulating pump. There are two vertical air pumps worked by a beam, one horizontal circulating pump, and a single steam cylinder which works all the pumps.

There are eight single-ended boilers of the usual cylindrical or "Scotch" type, each 14 feet 8 inches in diameter and 10 feet long, designed for a working pressure of 135 pounds. It may be remarked here that three of the new vessels, the Maine, the Baltimore, and the San Francisco, were designed before 160 pounds had become the usual working pressure. Each boiler has three corrugated steel furnaces, made, like all others in this country, by the Continental Iron Works of Brooklyn, 42 inches in internal diameter. Each boiler has 118 stay tubes and 401 plain tubes, all of mild steel, 2¼ inches external diameter and 6 feet 7 inches long. The total grate surface is 553 square feet, and the total heating surface about 18,800 square feet. The boilers are in two separate water-tight firerooms.

The forced draught is on the closed ash-pit system, the air being led to the ash-pits by ducts under the fireroom floors. The blowers are driven by inclosed three-cylinder engines, and are arranged to draw the air from engine and fire rooms so as to give thorough ventilation. This system of forced draught has been stated by Commodore Melville to be, in his opinion, preferable to that by closed firerooms, as it is under much more complete control, and when a fire is cleaned or coaled, the draught is shut off, thus preventing the chilling effect of the cold air on the hot tube sheets.

The Maine is the only one of the vessels of above 5,000 tons which is so fitted, and it will be noted that her firerooms are fore and aft. In large ships with athwartship firerooms, it is very difficult to locate the blowers and air ducts so that they will not interfere with overhauling and repairs and will also ventilate the firerooms, and for this reason the closed fireroom system is used on them. The screw propellers are of manganese bronze and are four-bladed. The diameter is 14 feet 6½ inches; mean pitch, 16 feet 1 inch; developed area of each, 65.5 square feet.

The vessel is designed to carry a crew of 300 men. She has accommodations for a flag officer and staff.



THE ARMORED CRUISER MAINE.
Placed in Commission Yesterday at the New-York Navy Yard.

ATLANTA'S GREAT EXPOSITION

The City Thronged with Visitors Who Have Gone to Witness the Opening of the Fair To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—To-morrow is the day appointed for the formal opening of the most important and progressive exposition ever held in the South. For two years the work of preparation has gone on unceasingly, and most of the thousands of exhibits are in place and ready for inspection.

All the buildings will be opened to-morrow, although a few of them are still uncompleted and may not be entirely finished before Oct. 1. The Government Building is fully completed, and all the exhibits are in place. The Woman's Building needs only a few days more to be placed in satisfactory condition. The Fine Arts Building and Machinery Hall are entirely finished, and crowded with exhibits. More space than could be given in Machinery Hall was applied for, and has resulted in some crowding.

The affair as a whole, while of course on a smaller scale than the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, presents an almost equally pleasing appearance, owing to the topography of the grounds, which are naturally attractive and have been most tastefully laid out. The lagoon is particularly beautiful.

All incoming trains are crowded with visitors, but it is believed that, although the crowds will be very large, the accommodations will be ample. A great influx of notables is looked for on Sunday and Monday, with the arrivals from Chattanooga of the Governors of the various States and their staffs, who are now attending the celebration there.

The ceremonies of the formal opening to-morrow are quite elaborate. The buildings in the city, particularly along the route of the parade, are elaborately decorated. At the park considerable speechmaking will be the order of the day, at the conclusion of which the great wheels will begin to turn in response to the electric touch to be given at Gray Gables, and the exposition will be declared open by President Charles F. Collier. The electric lights have been tested and found to be satisfactory. The effect was beautiful and impressive.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 17.—Preliminary arrangements are being made here for the opening of the Atlanta Exposition to-morrow. A gang of electricians and linemen of the Western Union Telegraph Company arrived this noon and began running a line, cutting in the wire on the main line on the Wood's Holl branch from Gray Gables Station to the President's Summer home. The President, at Gray Gables, will press the button which will start the machinery in motion at the exposition. The exact time has not as yet been decided upon.

RAM KATAHDIN TO GO IN DRY DOCK

The Ammen Boat Will Soon Be Ready for Another Speed Trial.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—It is now expected that the Ammen ram, Katahdin, will go into the dry dock in the Charlestown Navy Yard next Friday, to have her bottom thoroughly overhauled for the speed trials which are soon to come. Nine workmen from the Bath Iron Works began to prepare the dock this morning for the reception of the ram.

The Katahdin is still in the hands of the Bath Iron Works, which built her, and the cost of all labor and material expended in putting her in the dry dock will be borne by the contractors. They are also responsible for any injury she may receive during the operation. Naval Constructor Wilson has immediate supervision of the work.

The dispatch boat Dolphin, which has been moored to the ordnance wharf at the New-York Navy Yard, yesterday received orders to proceed to Gloucester, Mass., and lay off a course for the speed trial of the Katahdin.

McGowan—Crane.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 17.—Miss Rose Vincent Crane, daughter of Mrs. Phoebe H. Crane, and Dr. Joseph Johnston McGowan of Memphis, Tenn., were quietly married this evening at the home of the bride, 159 Glen Ridge Avenue, by the Rev. Charles D. Crane of Machias, Me., a brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William F. Junkin of this place. Miss K. E. Church of South Orange was the maid of honor, and the best man was F. A. McGowan of New-York, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were H. S. Battin of Elizabeth, E. M. Harrison, Jr., F. H. Wood, and J. L. Parsons. The bride was simply clad in white. The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate friends of the young couple. At its conclusion supper was served by Davis, and a large reception followed, at which many guests from New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere were present. Dr. and Mrs. McGowan will reside in Memphis, Tenn., after returning from an extended wedding trip.

Revolting Death of a Maniac.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Chauncey Bowman, an inmate of the State Hospital, in this city, was out walking about the premises of the hospital with an attendant this morning. They had completed their walk and were returning to the building when they passed the door of the engine house. Bowman started for the door, and the attendant tried in vain to stop him. The crazy man pulled the attendant forward through the door of the engine room and then broke away and plunged headforemost into the huge flywheel of the engine, which was making nearly 100 revolutions a minute. He was carried around in the wheel a moment and then fell on the floor lifeless. Bowman was sent to the State Hospital from Rome.

SUPREME LAW INVOKED

Was the Annexation of Westchester Constitutional?

SESSION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Arguments on the Constitutional Question Made and a Decision to be Given on Sept. 27.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—For the first time in the history of the Court of Appeals it convened to-day in extraordinary session at the Capitol for the purpose of determining the constitutionality of the annexation of a certain portion of Westchester County to New-York City.

The appeals to be heard arise out of the application of Augustus M. Field for a mandamus to compel the Board of Aldermen of New-York City to reconvene and reapportion the Assembly districts of New-York County so as to include the annexed part of Westchester County added to New-York County by an act passed by the last Legislature. The constitutionality of this act is the most important question to be considered. The General Term decided that the annexed portions of Westchester County were not constitutionally a portion of New-York City proper.

There is also an appeal from the decision of the General Term in the second department granting an application of Henry C. Henderson for a mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to apportion the annexed territory to one of the Assembly districts of that county, and also two appeals from decisions denying an application for an injunction against the police authorities of New-York City, to restrain them from interfering in the affairs of the town of Westchester, and the village of William's Bridge, a part of the annexed territory. The courts below have decided that the act of annexation is constitutional, so far as it annexes the territory in question to the City and County of New-York for municipal and administrative purposes, but that the territory still remains a part of Westchester County for the purposes of Assembly, Senatorial, and Judicial elections.

The citizens of the annexed territory, represented by Augustus M. Field, who brought the mandamus proceedings against the Board of Aldermen, claim that the act is Constitutional in every respect; that the effect of the act was to transfer this territory bodily from Westchester County to New-York County; that it was thereby taken out of the Twenty-second Senatorial District, which is described in the Constitution as the County of Westchester, and became a part of the Twenty-first Senatorial District, which is described in the Constitution as embracing "all that part of the City and County of New-York not hereinbefore described." It is further claimed that, as this act went into effect before the date fixed by the Constitution for the division into Assembly districts by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County and the Board of Aldermen of New-York City, it was the duty of those boards to recognize the existing state of affairs, and the territory in question should have been apportioned to one of the Assembly districts of New-York County. It is further claimed that this would be in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, in the districts continuing thus to be bounded by county lines, instead of being intersected by the dividing line between Westchester and New-York Counties.

The number of inhabitants in the annexed territory is about 18,000. Adding these to the Twenty-first Senatorial District and taking them from the Twenty-second, tends to equalize those districts and to carry out the spirit of the Constitutional apportionment. It is claimed, further, that it will be an injustice to the citizens of this annexed district if they are merged in New-York County for governmental and municipal purposes, and remain tacked on to Westchester County for purposes of Senatorial and Assembly representation. These contentions were the basis of the argument of William B. Hornblower, who appeared for Augustus M. Field, appellant. Mr. Hornblower cited numerous authorities in support of his position.

Judge William H. Robertson, representing the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, and occupying a similar position to Mr. Hornblower in the argument, was not present, but submitted his brief by mail.

William D. Guthrie, of counsel for Henry C. Henderson, the plaintiff and appellant, and the town authorities of Westchester and the authorities of the Village of William's Bridge, argued from the standpoint that the act in question, Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, was unconstitutional in toto, and that the Legislature could not alter county lines for any purpose until the next apportionment in 1905. More specifically Mr. Guthrie set forth that the act should be declared wholly unconstitutional because,

First—It violates the provision of the Constitution which specifies and sets apart the County of Westchester as the Twenty-second Senate District, and disregards the mandate that no county shall be divided in the formation of the Senate district.

Second—It violates the provision of the Constitution allotting three members of the Assembly to the County of Westchester, and nullifies the requirement that each Assembly District shall be wholly within a Senate district formed under the same apportionment.

Third—It violates the provision of the Constitution inhibiting the alteration of the existing judicial districts, except in 1905, and "once in every ten years" thereafter.

Fourth—It violates the provision that the four judicial departments of the State shall be bounded by county lines.

Fifth—If it be contended that some of the provisions of the prior acts of 1873 and 1874 were intended by the Legislature to be applicable, then it violates the Constitutional inhibition that the Legislature shall not pass any act providing that any existing law or any part thereof shall be applicable to new legislation, except by inserting such old law in the new act.

Mr. Guthrie held that the framers of the new Constitution and the people who adopted it intended to base the new apportionment permanently and unalterably upon the the county system. That purpose would be defeated by the act of 1895.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, for the Board of Aldermen of New-York City, said that, in a judicial sense, and so far as the courts were concerned with its application and construction, the authority of the Legislature was absolute and unlimited, except by the express restrictions of the fundamental law. He did not understand the State Legislature to be restricted in its power any more than the British Parliament, except by the State and Federal Constitutions. An examination of Article 3 of the Constitution discloses that certain sections contain limitations upon the power of the Legislature, thereby implying that, without them, the Legislature had the inherent power to do the things limited or controlled. It follows that, if we find no prohibition against such legislation as we now have to deal with, it must be within the power of the Legislature, and, therefore, Constitutional. It is claimed that certain provisions controlling legislative and judicial apportionment are violated by this act, so it becomes necessary to consider these provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. Scott then went on to describe the manner of apportioning Assembly and Senate districts, and said that the Constitutional Convention undertook to prevent evils claimed as possible to exist under the old Constitution by provisions, specific in detail to an extent unknown, at least to the voters of this State.

It must not be held that the Legislature has the power to attach for political purposes part of the County of Westchester to the County of New-York between Jan. 1 and June 11, 1895, and that then the Board of Aldermen must consider said annexed part in their apportionment of Assemblymen, taking the new political county so found by them on the 11th of June as the County of New-York named in the Constitution. Summed up, Mr. Scott's argument was that the act was Constitutional, and that its effect was to annex territory to New-York County for municipal purposes, but that it left this territory in Westchester County for Senatorial and Assembly purposes.

The Court of Appeals reconvened at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it was expected that the decision would be announced on the New-York and Westchester County apportionment cases, but the Court announced that it was not ready, and that the decision would be filed with the Clerk on Sept. 27. The court then adjourned until Oct. 7.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HANNAH G. GERRY

Simple Services at Trinity Chapel — Dr. Morgan Dix Officiated — Interment to be in St. Mark's Cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah G. Gerry, widow of Thomas R. Gerry, and mother of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, was held at Trinity Chapel yesterday. The services were of extreme simplicity, and a request that floral tributes be omitted was complied with.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church officiated, and he was assisted by the Rev. Edward W. Niel of the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, and the Rev. Drs. Dumbill and Bibbert.

The casket, which was of antique oak, was borne to the eastern end of the church by the pall bearers, and the mourners grouped themselves in the western end while the friends filled the church. On the lid of the casket was a plate in the form of a Greek cross, with the inscription:

HANNAH G. GERRY.
Born January 19th, 1806.
Died September 13th, 1895.

"Rock of Ages" was intoned as the processional, while the choir moved down the aisle, followed by Dr. Dix and the other ministers. Dr. Dix read "I am the Resurrection and the Life" while the casket was taken to the front of the chancel rail.

Among the relatives who followed the casket were Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin and their three grandchildren, Gen. James B. Pearsall, Clinton Roosevelt, and Robert Goelet.

Following the epistle the regular psalm service for the dead was chanted, and the hymn, "Guide Me, Oh Thou Great Jehovah," the anthem, "I Heard a Voice," and the recessional, "Sister, Now Thy Toils Are Over," were sung.

The interment will be in the Gerry family vault in old St. Mark's Cemetery.

Mrs. Gerry, who was the daughter of Peter P. Goelet, was connected with two of the oldest families in the city, the Goelets and the Gerrys. She was married in 1831 to Thomas R. Gerry. She had two brothers and two sisters, the last of whom died some years ago, leaving her the head of both families.

TO HONOR JOSEPH JEFFERSON

His Theatrical Admirers to Present Him with a Loving Cup at His Coming Engagement Here.

There was a large meeting of theatrical people at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday afternoon. Joseph Jefferson, the leading actor of the American stage, is to play an engagement here in October, and the meeting was for the purpose of arranging to present him a testimonial on this occasion, which shall express the honor and esteem in which he is held by American actors. Daniel Frohman acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Frank W. Sanger as Secretary.

After the meeting had been opened there was a lively debate on the question of what form the testimonial should take. Francis Wilson, Mrs. John Drew, and others advocated the presentation of a loving cup. Mr. Wilson, in his speech, said that the cup should be purchased by popular subscriptions made by members of the theatrical profession. "Let the money be contributed," he said, "in small amounts, so that there will be none too poor to contribute his mite to a tribute expressive of love for the man who has so grandly graced our profession." Then, without waiting for the Chairman, Mr. Wilson put the question that a popular subscription of 50 cents each be solicited from actors and actresses throughout the country for the purchase of the cup. The motion was passed unanimously.

Francis Wilson, Nat C. Goodwin, E. H. Sothern, Alice Fisher, Elita Proctor Otis, Kathryn Kidder, and Mrs. John Drew were appointed a committee to gather the subscriptions and to act as the presentation committee. A number of letters were read from all over the country expressing sympathy with the movement. Among the writers were James McVicker of Chicago, Eugene Tompkins of Boston, Mme. Janaushek, Frank Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taber, John L. Stoddard, Neil Burgess, Mme. Modjeska, Mrs. Gilbert of Daly's, George Holland, Maggie Mitchell, and Frank McKee.

RELICS OF STUYVESANT PEAR TREE

Commissioner Roosevelt Offers Those at the Central Office to the City.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday sent the following to Mayor Strong:

Police Department,
New-York, Sept. 17, 1895.

Mayor W. L. Strong, City Hall:

Dear Sir: The Police Board has in its possession a section of the old Stuyvesant pear tree, of which there is a picture in the Governor's Room at City Hall. The Police Board has no appropriate place in which to keep this very valuable and interesting relic of early Manhattan, and the board thinks it would be peculiarly appropriate to have the section of the trunk put underneath the picture of the old pear tree in the Governor's Room. If you consent that this be done the board will forward the relic to you at once. Most certainly, we should all try to preserve any relic telling, as this does, of the past of the city, and there are no facilities in the Police Department for its preservation. Trusting to hear from you favorably, I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours very truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Roosevelt received yesterday from T. J. Burton, a member of the Society of Amateur Photographers, a letter suggesting that the section of the old tree be placed underneath the picture in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. It was Mr. Burton who presented the picture of the tree to the Mayor.

The old relic has been at Police Headquarters twenty-eight years.

Eugene O'Sullivan Died Intestate.

Eugene O'Sullivan of 274 Madison Avenue, the wealthy retired coffee merchant who died recently, left an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000.

Mr. O'Sullivan founded the firm of Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. of 95 Wall Street, and his sons succeeded to the business some time ago. He died without leaving a will, in order, it is said, to prevent any chance of litigation that might eat up his estate.

Percy B. O'Sullivan, his son, was appointed yesterday as administrator of the estate by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mr. O'Sullivan's widow is mentally incompetent.

Mr. O'Sullivan's estate consists of realty worth $650,000, and personal property worth $150,000. There is a suit still pending against the elevated railroad company for $250,000 damages to his property.

New Charges Against Wheeler.

William G. Wheeler, the mailbox robber who was captured Saturday, was again arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. R. J. Dennison, cashier of the Irving National Bank, appeared as complainant.

In addition to the stolen check for $126 that Dennison had cashed for Wheeler, there was a check for $433 to which Wheeler had forged the name of the Gerdy Lumber Company. The charge was therefore made forgery.

Wheeler waived examination and was held by Magistrate Cornell in $5,000 for trial.

Emigration Is Falling Off.

When the American Line steamship Paris sails for Southampton to-day she will carry but 300 passengers. One hundred and fifty of these will go in the steerage, a much smaller number than is usually carried, even at this season of the year.

HIS VIEW OF SUNDAY LAW

Magistrate Cornell Will Interpret It Most Strictly.

WILL HOLD ANY PERSON, HE DECLARES

President Roosevelt Angry Because O. S. Teall Said That He Had Given His Consent to the Girder Club Plan.

Any person, whether club member or club waiter, whether saloon keeper or ordinary citizen, will be held to answer a violation of the excise law by Magistrate Cornell if proof is adduced that he has either sold or given away intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

"When I was appointed a City Magistrate," said Mr. Cornell yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "I prepared very carefully a brief for my own use on the excise law. This was to enable me to adjudicate properly on such alleged violations of the excise law as came before me. I cannot show you the brief, but my opinion as to the scope of the law is quite clear.

"I shall hold any person, no matter who he is, except he be a licensed innkeeper, against whom a charge is made, supported by proper proof that he either sold or gave away intoxicating liquor on Sunday. The law does not say 'any person having a license,' but 'any person, who, whether having a license or not, shall sell or offer or expose for sale, or give away, any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, on Sunday, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"Elsewhere through the act, where it is intended to apply to licensed persons, the constant phrase used is 'any person who, having a license, shall' and so forth. In this case the phrase is 'any person, who, whether having a license or not.' I believe that the wording of the law makes it apply as much to private houses as to clubs or saloons. The only difficulty is the procuring of the evidence necessary to make a clear case."

Magistrate Cornell is at present sitting in Jefferson Market Court, to which all police cases in the "Tenderloin" Precinct are sent. As this precinct takes in the territory lying between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets and Fourth and Seventh Avenues, the Magistrate will have jurisdiction next Sunday or Monday on any cases which may be brought before him from the Union Club, the Union League Club, the Reform Club, the Knickerbocker Club, the New-York Club, the Manhattan Club, and the Girder Club.

None of these clubs except the Girder has hitherto shown any anxiety to test the law by submitting a case of Sunday drinking with proof complete. The Girder Club, where there are no initiation fees, and the weekly dues are 5 cents, rigidly complied with the law last Sunday, as the law was construed for it by several good lawyers. No drinks were given away, because the members were not allowed to treat each other. No drink was sold on Sunday, because unless a member of the Girder Club bought his supplies on a week day he could not get a drink in the club on Sunday. In other words, it is claimed by the projectors of the Girder Club that there is no law to prevent a man from drinking on Sunday the liquor which he bought and paid for on Saturday.

President Roosevelt seemed very angry because O. S. Teall had said that he had given his consent to the Girder Club's scheme on the ground that it was perfectly legal. He said that Mr. Teall's warehouse-receipt plan was an afterthought, which had not been mentioned in the conversation between them about the status of the Girder Club. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt disclaimed any intention of entering into any controversy with Mr. Teall.

It came out in the conversation between Mr. Roosevelt and the reporter for The New-York Times that Mr. Teall's interviews with the Police Commissioners were had previous to their public declaration on the illegality of the selling of liquor in clubs on Sundays.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether the fact that two detectives had been sent to drink whisky and gin in the Girder Club last Sunday, omitting to arrest either Mr. Teall or Tom Ronan, would not be everywhere construed into an acknowledgment that the scheme was legal. He replied that his mind was quite clear as to the illegality of clubs selling liquor on Sunday, but he had not yet come to any decision on the warehouse receipt plan, though he was considering the matter very carefully.

There were more conferences at Police Headquarters over the warehouse receipt plan and the rights of clubs to dispense liquors to their own members or to outsiders when the club members pay the bill.

The incorporation of a club is a very simple matter, and the only limitation of its privileges by the Legislature is contained in a law passed in 1875. This act provides that any five persons may incorporate a club for "social or recreative purposes," without saying whether it may keep liquor or not for the use of members. In order to make the incorporation valid it is necessary that the articles should be signed by a Justice of the Supreme Court. Hitherto no difficulty has been found in getting a Justice to affix his signature.

The general belief of club members is that, all the members of a club being joint owners of its assets, they may buy liquor and distribute it among themselves as they please, provided they do not sell to outsiders. There is no clause in the present excise law under which a club may obtain a license. If clubs have no right to distribute liquor among their members, they may all be turned into temperance resorts.

Quiet at the Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17.—The Constitutional Convention was not in session half an hour this morning. Numerous new ordinances and resolutions were received, and then the convention, at the request of Col. Aldrich, took a recess until 8 P. M., when it will listen to speeches from the advocates of woman suffrage. Mrs. Young, the President, and Mrs. Noblett, the Vice President of the State Equal Rights Association, and Miss Clay of Kentucky will be the speakers. There was a perfect calm following yesterday's storm. There has been introduced a woman's suffrage scheme, and Gen. Robert Smalls has put in a universal suffrage ordinance. I. R. Read, a negro member, to-day introduced a strong anti-lynching ordinance.

Judge Almy Fines a Freshman.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Judge Almy of the District Court, Cambridge, to-day fined M. A. Stearns, a Harvard College freshman, $15 for stealing a sign last night. Judge Almy told the young man that if the college term had commenced he would be inclined to give him a more severe sentence. The next student that comes before the Court on the charge of stealing signs will, the Judge said, receive a House of Correction sentence, and young Stearns would have received this sentence if his imprisonment would teach a lesson to the others, but their absence from the city just at present made this impracticable. Stearns belongs in Springfield, Mass.

News of Missing C. B. Althouse.

Sergt. Harley of the Bureau of Information at Police Headquarters yesterday received a letter from Thomas B. Althouse of Philadelphia, whose father, Charles B. Althouse, has been missing several weeks.

The missing man is cashier of the Sellersville Bank, Bucks County, Penn. At the request of his son, the police here sent out a general alarm for him Sept. 8. The letter received by Sergt. Harley states that the missing man had been seen in Erie, Penn., last week, and that a further search for him in this city would be useless.

Silver Men in Conference.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Representatives of bimetallic leagues from all over the silver strongholds of the country are in session this afternoon at the office of W. H. Harvey of "Coin" fame, with the object of forming a league to advance the interests of the white metal. The object of the league will be mainly educational, and the headquarters will be in Chicago. Among those who have arrived are Gen. A. D. Warner of Ohio, Gen. Blanchard of Alabama, E. B. Light of Colorado, Thomas G. Merrill of Montana, Congressman J. H. Allen of Tennessee, Gov. Rickards of Montana, and H. F. Bartine of Nevada.

Stowaway McLean Disappeared.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mohawk, Capt. Wiltshire, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning from London, reports that P. McLean, a stowaway, twenty-four years old, a native of Ireland, disappeared Monday evening. The ship's crew was mustered and a search made for the missing man, but without success.

There was another stowaway on board the Mohawk. He was taken in charge by Immigration Inspector T. F. Lee on boarding the steamer at Quarantine.

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FOR TWO NEW CABLE LINES

The Metropolitan Traction Company Applies to Aldermen—May Parallel King's Bridge Route.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received two applications from the Metropolitan Traction Company for permission to extend its lines. One application is said to be designed to secure a route that will parallel the King's Bridge Road route, which the board gave to the Third Avenue company.

The first application is made in the name of the Ninth Avenue Railroad, which is operated by the traction company. It is for an extension two miles long and running from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street westerly to the Boulevard, thence northerly to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thence easterly to the Harlem River; also from Bradhurst Avenue northerly to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street—the line to be operated by cable or an underground trolley, if the application is granted. The extension is to connect with the Metropolitan Traction Company's Lenox Avenue line.

The second application is made in the name of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue lines. It is intended to connect the Broadway line with the Desbrosses Street Ferry line, through Broome Street. The board set Oct. 9 as the date on which a public hearing will be given on both applications.

A communication was received from Magistrate Flammer of the Board of City Magistrates asking that the board permit the removal of the First District Police Court, otherwise the Tombs, to the new Criminal Court Building, as the present quarters were not in a sanitary condition. The matter was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

Alderman Burke introduced a resolution to permit a wooden Indian to be kept in front of a cigar store. Alderman Oakley moved that the resolution be amended by making it a wooden tiger. This caused much merriment, and the amended resolution was carried, but subsequently rescinded. Then the board adjourned.

ROGERS MURDER STILL A MYSTERY

Four New Arrests Were Made Yesterday—No Solution Yet.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 17.—There have been four more arrests in the case of Annie Rogers, the young colored woman who was found strangled near the tracks of the Central Railroad, about a mile from Somerville Sunday morning. There are now in the County Jail at Somerville, besides Jacob S. Johnson, who is accused of the murder, Mrs. Kate Johnson, his wife, Charles Hamey, Oliver Johnson, the eighteen-year-old son of Jacob, and Isaac Lewis, a neighbor of the Johnsons.

At the inquest to-morrow it is expected that strong evidence will be brought out to connect Jacob Johnson with the murder. This evidence, however, it is said, will all be of a circumstantial character, as the detectives have not discovered an eye witness of the murder. A strong link in the chain of evidence against Johnson is the fact that the shoes he wore on Saturday night fit exactly the footprints made by the murderer in the ground where the woman was strangled.

Coroner Brady says he is confident that evidence will be brought out to show that one of the persons now in jail strangled the woman, that the murder was planned, and that one or more of the persons under arrest was implicated in the crime besides the murderer.

Death of ex-Judge Sassaman.

READING, Penn., Sept. 17.—Ex-Judge A. S. Sassaman died at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon. He never regained consciousness from the time he was stricken with apoplexy, early yesterday morning. Augustus S. Sassaman was born in this county, Feb. 7, 1834. He entered Dickinson College in 1853 and was graduated in 1855. Later he became a member of the Faculty of Union Seminary, Union County, and resigned in 1862, for the purpose of studying law and was admitted to the bar at Lewisburg in 1863. Subsequently he was elected Associate Judge of the Berks County Courts and served a term of ten years. Upon his retirement he resumed the practice of law with his son Edwin.

North American Phonograph Assets.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday authorized John R. Hardin, receiver of the North American Phonograph Company, to transfer to himself $2,434.60 on deposit with the New-York Surety and Trust Company.

The receiver says that he has collected $30,000 in cash, and has other assets for which he has received an offer of $125,000.

Owing to the fact that none of the assets and the principal receivership of the company are in New-Jersey, Mr. Hardin wished to transfer the New-York assets to himself so that the creditors might be paid in New-Jersey.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS—Platt's hand at the State Convention at Saratoga.
SPAIN PAYS ANTONIO MORA—The Administration closes a long-standing controversy.
LONDON AND THE YACHTS—Dunraven's method is contentious in politics as in sports.
CHOLERA IN HONOLULU—The dreaded scourge has penetrated to Hawaii.
THE GRAND ARMY GROWS—The annual encampment's work at Louisville.
GRANT'S LAST CAMPAIGN—Plans adopted to subjugate the Southern States.
GORMAN STRIVING TO WIN—His forces reorganized and the machine put in operation.
MILLS FOR SOUND MONEY—The Texas Senator has at last seen the error of his ways.
THE GOVERNMENT ROBBED—Facts about the alleged sugar "experiments" in Kansas.
FREE COINAGE OPPOSED—Pennsylvania Democrats make a flat-footed declaration.
FASTEST TIME ON RECORD—An extraordinary run on the New-York Central road.
THE CAMPAIGN IN JERSEY—Republicans engaged in a very hard fight in advance.
GENIUS OF HALL CAINE—Physically the author, like Daudet, is the man of his books.
FAMOUS WESTERN FORTS—Built on Wisconsin territory in the war of 1812.
FOR NEW-YORK'S GOOD—A ship canal to the lakes would insure commercial supremacy.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains Parasites of the Breathing Organs, by Henry Stewart; Enemies of Stored Grain, the New-York State Fair, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEK

HENRY OF NAVARRE AGAIN

Defeated Clifford and Domino at the Gravesend Track.

BELMONT'S HORSES WON THREE RACES

The Messrs. Keene to Lose Trainer Lakeland and Jockey Taral Next Year—No Interference from "Pete" De Lacy.

There are thousands of horsemen and lovers of racing who are now regretting that they did not go to the Brooklyn Jockey Club track yesterday. It was the opening day of the Fall meeting there. The First Special, at a mile and a quarter, was down on the card for decision. In it were entered the best of the handicap horses of the year. They were all announced as starters for the race. But the public is a trifle shy of some of the cards that have been sent out from the Brooklyn track. They have a suspicion that they have been padded in the past in order to attract people to the course. Then, too, racegoers knew that the managers of the Coney Island Jockey Club had worked for more than a week to get Henry of Navarre, Domino, Clifford, and Rey El Santa Anita into a race together and had failed. If these would not get together for a special race made expressly for them, it was argued, the horses would certainly not appear together in a closed stake. That was where the public, for once at least, made a grievous mistake.

Of the horses that were named as possible starters all came to the post except Ramapo and Sir Francis. The latter to all appearances was outclassed. In the case of Ramapo, his owners did not care to run the risk of his breaking down. It was unfortunate that he was not out for the fight, as he might have been a prominent factor in the race, and would have run little chance of injury, as the field was small and there was no crowding or interference. He could certainly have gone the course in better time than that of the winner, Henry of Navarre, 2:09. Had he been a starter the pace for the first six furlongs would probably not have been so slow as it was.

With Henry of Navarre, Clifford, Sir Walter, Domino, and Rey el Santa Anita in the field there was good enough sport for any one, however. It was the best field that has faced a starter in any race this year, and had it been supposed that all the cracks would be starters, the crowd would have been one of the largest of the season. The track was in prime condition, and everything augured well for the contest except that a brisk September breeze blew across the field, so that all the experts knew that there would be no very fast time made.

Perkins's riding of Henry of Navarre had been generally criticised that at Mr. Belmont's suggestion he had to stand aside and Griffin, the best of the lightweights, had a chance to see if he would be able to handle the best horse of the year successfully. He stood the test in good shape, and, under his guidance, Henry showed no desire to bear in toward the rail on the homestretch, and did no swerving at any part of the journey.

When the starters for the race were finally announced there was a rush for the betting ring, where the layers of the odds were gathered, and then for twenty minutes there was the liveliest sort of speculation. Riley Grannon was not at the track to inaugurate a plunge on the Belmont horse, and the result was that that portion of the public that wished to back Henry of Navarre had a chance to get as good as 8 to 5 for their money, something that they are not likely to do again this season. Dr. Gideon Lee Knapp and his friends made a heavy play on Sir Walter, and, after the race, one of the layers said that had the horse won they would have taken something like $100,000 out of the ring. Some of the pleasure-seekers again trusted Domino to win some money for them, although it would seem as if past races had proved beyond cavil that Domino is a sprinter and nothing else, and that he is utterly unable to go successfully over a distance of ground. He was ridden yesterday in accordance with the ideas of the Keene family as to how he should be ridden in order to win. They still affect to believe that he can go more than a mile and win. Taral, therefore, rode Domino a waiting race, as a result of these tactics, Domino finished in the ruck, refusing to extend himself in the last stages of the struggle.

After four or five false breaks, in which Clifford refused to start, and had to be urged by the starter's whip to move away from the post, Mr. Rowe gave the horses a very even break. Sir Walter, the lightweight of the party, at once set out to act as pilot for the rest. He was two lengths in front of Rey El Santa Anita when they came by the judges' stand the first time. The latter was a head in front of Henry of Navarre, with Clifford a length behind him, his ears pinned back as if he did not at all relish the task ahead of him. Domino brought up the rear, and was like a hound in leash, anxious to get away and join the leaders, but restrained as Taral had been told to restrain him. The time to this point had been very slow—0:26¾.

It was also a slow race all the way around the lower turn and up through the back stretch, the half mile being covered in 0:53, the three-quarters in 1:17½, and the mile in 1:43½. This in spite of the fact that "Jack" Joyner stood in the middle of the field and frantically waved his handkerchief to Griffin to go on with Henry of Navarre. Griffin knew what he was about, however, and, as the result showed, used good judgment in placing his horse.

There was no change in the position of the racers from the first time they passed the grand stand until the last turn was reached. Then all closed up on Sir Walter, who was running very easily in front, and to all appearances had an excellent chance to win the race. Clifford apparently had an attack of the sulks, just as the horses were making the turn, and fell well back into the last place, Taral tried here to get Domino up to the leaders, but the black sprinter had had all the run choked out of him, and he would not move up, probably because he could not.

When the animals were straightened out in the stretch, Griffin gave Henry of Navarre a chance to run a bit. This splendid son of Knight of Ellerslie moved up to Sir Walter with the utmost ease, and in a way that showed beyond peradventure that the race would be his unless something should drop out of the clouds to beat him home. At the eighth mile post he had Sir Walter at his mercy, and Rey El Santa Anita was in trouble, the latter because he found a good lot of wind that he wanted to suck. Domino had quit ignominiously, and Taral, finding that it was useless to punish him, had stopped riding.

Henry of Navarre passed Sir Walter before the last sixteenth post was reached, and was showing his tail to the rest of the field. There seemed to be no doubt whatever as to the result of the contest. It would be Henry of Navarre first, Sir Walter second, and Rey El Santa Anita third.

Suddenly there came up from the rear, in a cloud of dust, the plaid jacket of Sims on the back of the big son of Bramble-Clifford, who, when he sulked, it had been supposed, was sure to finish in the rear. Like a very cyclone he forced his way through the field ahead of him, and was on even terms with Sir Walter. There were but fifty yards to run. Griffin looked over his shoulder and saw what was coming, and at once let out a link, so that there should be no catching of Henry of Navarre. Doggett plied whip and spur desperately, and the game Sir Walter responded for all he was worth. But the bulldog campaigner did not have the necessary amount of speed, and Clifford got his nose in front of the son of Midlothian. The further he went, the further that nose got ahead of Sir Walter's. But Sims was too late to catch Henry of Navarre, and Mr. Belmont's horse passed the judges with a good open length of daylight between him and Clifford, who was just about the length of his head and neck in front of Sir Walter. Rey El Santa Anita, the "wind sucker," was four lengths further back, and Domino brought up the rear, merely galloping across the finish line, apparently as fresh as when he went to the post for the race.

The winner was greeted with cheers and shouts that were something more than merely perfunctory, for he had shown that he was as good and game as ever, and that he is about as good a racer as has been seen in America in a long time.

After the race there was the usual Keene family gathering in the paddock, Mr. Keene being the centre of a group which included his son Foxhall, his son-in-law, Mr. Taylor, Mr. "Jack" Follansbee; Trainers Lakeland and Cooper, and Jockey Taral. The story of Domino's utter defeat was gone over. If the party then made up their minds, as the general public has already done, that Domino is only a sprinter, they made no public declaration of the fact.

An interesting bit of gossip that leaked out while the conference was in progress was the fact that the Messrs. Keene will part company with Lakeland and Taral after the close of the present racing season. Lakeland will train and race a stable of his own. Taral will probably ride for Marcus Daly next season, and Albert Cooper will train for the Messrs. Keene. Mr. Lakeland is well able to go it alone, as he has a very comfortable bank account, being one of the richest of the trainers. He has a stable of five yearlings that will be the foundation of his string of racers. Lakeland is a very independent man, and it has been a track gossip for some time that he has not been altogether satisfied with his position as trainer for the Messrs. Keene. It is very irksome to him to be under the direction of any person.

It was a Belmont day at the track, for Mr. August Belmont not only won this race, but also won the first one with Jack of Spades, and the fifth with Woodvine, the latter a filly by Magnetizer out of Woodbine, who made her first appearance on the track in this race. Mr. Belmont also ran second with Song and Dance in the second race, and second with Margrave in the Holly Handicap.

This latter race was the third on the card, and was won by Ben Brush, whose defeat in the Great Eastern Handicap, Eugene Leigh says, was due entirely to the fact that he was badly interfered with by the crowding of the horses when Margrave cut across the track. At all events, Ben Brush won this race very handily and apparently with the greatest of ease. He might not have won—at all events he would have had a much harder race—had not Margrave been shut out from the rail at the head of the stretch and put in a pocket. This was through the stupidity of Doggett, who rode his stable companion, Floretta. She can only run a half mile, but has phenomenal speed for that distance. She was in the race only as a pacemaker and to kill off the horses dangerous to Margrave. Why Doggett did not give Margrave a chance to win the race before it was altogether too late will always be a mystery to those who saw the contest. Margrave got out of the pocket only when Floretta quit in the stretch, and Ben Brush then had the race won. Margrave got the place and Crescendo, who did not get into his stride quickly, and who seems to have gone a bit stale, was third. Silver II., of whom great things were expected, finished fourth.

The other races call for no special mention except for the wonderful burst of speed shown by Lucania in the last race. She came like a flash in the last eighth of a mile, and won the dash from Brandywine, who looked to be a certain winner.

Peter De Lacey, who was expected to make trouble for the managers of the track under the Bischoff decision as to the illegality of racing, was not in evidence, and there was no interference with the sport. The managers of the track had taken no chance in the matter. There was not a sweepstakes race on the programme, nor is there one set down for the meeting. This, it is supposed, will meet the objection of Judge Bischoff to racing for stakes.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¼.

1—Jack of Spades, Blemton Stable's b. c., 4 years, by Magnetizer-Nellie James, 108 pounds .....(Ballard)
2—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 4, 113..
.....(Midgley)
3—Lustre, Gougharces Stable's ch. m., 5, 106..
.....(Littlefield)
4—Wernberg, 4, 112.
5—Discount, 4, 114.
6—Waltzer, 3, 111.
7—Stonenellie, 4, 100.
8—Flying Dutchman, 3, 120.
9—Iola, 4, 97.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10-1..J'k of Spades.	4-1	6-1..Waltzer	2-1
5-1..Rubicon	8-5	40-1..Stonenellie	15-1
15-1..Lustre	3-5	2-1..F'g D'hman.	4-5
4-1..Wernberg	7-5	30-1..Iola	10-1
7-1..Discount	5-2		

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 4 years, by St. Blaise-Peeress, 110 pounds, $2,000..
.....(Sims)
2—Song and Dance, Blemton Stable's b. g., 4, 104, $1,700.....(Griffin)
3—Bombazette, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s. b. f., 3, 87, $1,000.....(O'Leary)
4—Cass, 4, 103.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2-5..Patrician	Out	8-1..Bombazette	7-5
5-1..S'g and Dance.	4-5	3-1..Cass	7-5

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds, of $25 each, $50 additional for starters; guaranteed value $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01½.

1—Ben Brush, Ed Brown's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 121 pounds.....(Williams)
2—Margrave, Blemton Stable's ch. c., 115..
.....(Griffin)
3—Crescendo, Pueblo Stable's ch. c., 122..
.....(Reiff)
4—Silver II., 112.
5—Floretta IV., 109.
6—Axiom, 109.
7—Intermission, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4-1..Ben Brush..	7-5	12-1..Floretta IV.	4-1
2-1..Margrave ..	4-5	12-1..Axiom	3-1
6-1..Crescendo ..	2-1	30-1..Intermission.	10-1
2-1..Silver II....	1-1		

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE—The First Special, of $50 each, $100 additional for starters; guaranteed value, $2,500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09.

1—Henry of Navarre, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 122 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Clifford, R. L. Rose's b. c., 5, 117.....(Sims)
3—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 5, 110....
.....(Doggett)
4—Rey El Santa Anita 4, 122.
5—Domino, 4, 122.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8-5..Henry of Navarre.	2-5	7-2..Sir Walter.	1-1
5-2..Clifford	4-5	12-1..Rey El Santa Anita.	4-1

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

1—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. f., by Magnetizer-Woodbine, 102 pounds.....(Griffin)
2—Frontier, P. Dunne's ch. c., 118.....(Chorn)
3—Sweet Faverdale, G. E. Smith's br. f., 115..
.....(Doggett)
4—Falling Water, 115.
5—Benamela, 105.
6—Carib, 100.
7—Tremargo, 104.
8—San Marco, 103.
9—Sebastian, 103.
10—Oak, 100.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3-5..Woodvine	Out	10-1..Carib	4-1
5-1..Frontier	8-5	30-1..Tremargo	15-1
8-1..S. Faverdale.	3-1	20-1..San Marco..	8-1
4-1..Falling W'ter.	7-5	8-1..Sebastian	3-1
10-1..Benamela	4-1	40-1..Oak	15-1

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, guaranteed value $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's b. f., by Sir Modred-School Girl, 112 pounds.....(Reiff)
2—Brandywine, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., 115..
.....(Griffin)
3—Kennel, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 108.....(Sims)
4—The Bluffer, 107½.
5—Sabilla, 112.
6—Langdon, 114.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7-10..Lucania	Out	30-1..The Bluffer.	10-1
6-1..Brandywine	2-1	8-1..Sabilla	5-2
7-2..Kennel	6-5	5-1..Langdon	7-5

Won by a length and a half; four lengths between second and third.

To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Franciscan	110	Will Elliott	95
Craftless	110	Ballinsloe	95
Tom Harding	110	Ettarre	95
Marengo	107	Edna May	95
Eclipse	107	Cuckoo	92
Old Dominion	107	Austin	92
Halfling	104	Wheeloski	89
Philomena	101	Fannie B	89
Richards	98	Campania	89
Longdock	98		

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

King Hero	108	La Salle	105
Ensign	108	Princess Jean	105
Sir Arlington	108	Arline	105
Balmaghie	108	Predicament	105
La Petite	105	M. D. R.	105
Exilona	105	Glenoll	105
Trident	105	Bodyguard	105
Sir Carleton	105		

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Jack the Jew	107	Nicolini	102
Inquirendo	106	Babe Murphy	102
Tom Moore	105	Kallirhoe	100
Roundelay	104	Juanita	100

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile.

Roller	108	Best Brand	102
Arapahoe	105	Panway	99
Marshall	102	Little Tom	99
Captain T.	102		

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Imperial	108	Helen H. II	102
King T.	107	Article	101
Brisk	107	Montezuma	101
Prince Lief	106	Wellman	100
La Vienta	105	Sky Blue	98
Dulcie Larondie	105	Tomoka	97
Yankee Doodle	104	Laura Davis	97
Whippany	103	Rebea	96

SIXTH RACE.—One mile.

Longbridge	100	Lady Adams	107
Harry Alonzo	110	Florinda	107
Baroness	107	Milan	107
Clarus	107		

BRYN MAWR HORSE SHOW.

It Attracts a Fashionable Crowd—Winners of Prize Ribbons.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The first exhibition by the Bryn Mayr Horse Show Association upon the grounds of the Bryn Mawr Hotel this afternoon brought out a considerable assemblage of fashionable people from the country round about. As a show of fine horses it was a sufficient demonstration of the fact that Philadelphia and its suburbs possess as well bred and presentable a lot of animals, both in harness and for use under the saddle, as any locality in the country.

A piece of plate or a cup for first in each event and the customary ribbons for the horses in the first three places were the prizes. The judges of the horses were Theodore Justice, C. S. Quinton, and Henry T. Coates; the Master of Arena was W. P. Presgrave.

The prize winners were:

Class 2, Single Horses, 15.1 Hands and Under, to be Shown Before an Appropriate Trap.—First, Roscoe; second, Silver Bells; third, Hope.

Class 5, High Steppers in Single Harness, Before an Appropriate Four-Wheel Trap.—First, Betsy; second, Rocket; third, Prince.

Class 7, Trotters; Single Horse to be Shown Before an Appropriate Four-Wheel Trap.—First, Island Maid; second, Pauline C.; third, Capt. Wayne.

Class 12, Ponies Under 14 Hands, to be Ridden by Child.—First, Dew Drop; second, Jewel; third, Lady.

Class 17, Light-Weight Hunters, to be Shown Over Regulation Jumps.—First, Sligo; second, Mollie; third, Hard Knocks.

DANIEL H. M'GILLAGH'S STATEMENT

He Surrenders Himself to the Police and Denies that He Ever Abused Mrs. Marcon—The Dead Woman's Funeral.

Daniel H. McGillagh, for whom a warrant was issued by Coroner Hoeber on Sunday, in connection with the mysterious death of Mrs. Bessie Marcou, at 162 West Thirty-fifth Street, surrendered himself at the Eldridge Street Police Station at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Michael Dooley, a lodging-house keeper at 161 Bowery.

McGillagh registered at the lodging house Monday night under his own name, and when Dooley saw the name on the register he advised McGillagh to surrender. He was taken from the Eldridge Street Police Station to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. He wore an old suit of clothes, an undershirt, an old hat, russet shoes, and a seven days' growth of beard. He was very nervous when arraigned before the Sergeant's desk. He described himself as Daniel H. McGillagh, thirty-two years old, of 336 West Thirty-Eighth Street, and said he was employed by the American Lumber Company, at Twenty-seventh Street and First Avenue, as a salesman. When searched, $1.60 in change and a ticket for a ring which had been pawned yesterday morning in the Bowery were found in his possession.

Capt. Pickett undertook to question the prisoner, who made many conflicting statements, which he excused by saying that he had been drinking for almost a month.

After resting in a cell several hours, McGillagh made another statement, which he said was correct. He had never abused the dead woman, he said, or kicked her, although she had several times struck him. He said he had given her $1,300 or $1,500, and had established her in the manicure business. He added:

I saw her in her manicure parlor at 491 Sixth Avenue on Friday evening, and after I had talked to her for some time she told me that she was going to dinner. I asked her if she would dine with me, and she said that she could not. Then she asked me when she would see me again, and I told her I would drop in some time. She said: "Now don't get too sober." I had been recently in the habit of going there while intoxicated. I did not assault her on Friday or at any other time. I left her at the door of her manicure establishment and went away.

I wandered around Saturday evening, and at 10 o'clock went to Peterson's Concert Garden on Eighth Avenue, where I remained until midnight. Then I went to 489 or 389 West Thirty-second Street, where I had hired a room, leaving my satchel as security; but I was refused admission, and went to 304 West Thirtieth Street, where I used to live, and slept in the hallway. I rang the bell of Bessie's door about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, and she came to the window and told me to return in half an hour. She gave me a look there which I now recall. I did not return as requested, but went to Mrs. Geros's house, at Fiftieth Street and Ninth Avenue, and staid there all Sunday afternoon and until 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, when she gave me 25 cents and I went down to the lodging house to put up.

McGillagh, who cried frequently during his recital, declared that he believed that Mrs. Marcou had killed herself by taking a dose of morphine.

The funeral of Mrs. Marcou took place yesterday from an undertaker's shop in Sixth Avenue. There were about fifty persons present, many of them said to be friends of the dead woman. Services were read by the Rev. George Mitchell. The body was taken to Evergreens Cemetery.

Chemist Scheele will make an examination of the contents of the dead woman's stomach, and will make a preliminary report to Coroner Hoeber on Friday.

Insurance Agent's Technical Crime.

Abraham Manasha of 332 Cherry Street was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, where he was charged by Joseph H. Howard, manager of the Royal Benefit Life Assurance Company of New-York, with collecting and retaining a premium of $1.20, though not actually in the employ of the company.

Manasha says he deposited $25 as security, and that the company owes him that sum, and $38 more for unpaid wages. Magistrate Flammer said that only a technical case of larceny had been shown. He admitted the defendant to bail in $100.

F. V. Linden, Sr., Falls Dead.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Sept. 17.—F. V. Linden, father of F. V. Linden, Jr., the Brooklyn jeweler, of 62 Bond Street, who has a Summer home at this place, fell dead near the railroad station this evening. The cause of death was heart disease.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Rhea's "Nell Gwynne."—Mme. Rhea is busy at Bristol, R. I., where this drama is being rehearsed by Prof. Victor E. Hammond of Providence, who originally staged "Carmen" and other well-know operas. The play is a five-act drama, in which Nell Gwynn is the central figure. She is first shown as an orange girl in front of a London theatre, then as a famous actress, and finally the downfall and death of the favorite are shown. Mme. Rhea will produce the play for the first time in Worcester, Mass., next Tuesday night.

—"The Village Postmaster."—When J. Wesley Rosenquest expected to retain control of the Fourteenth Street Theatre he made a contract to produce there in November "The Village Postmaster," a rural play, written by Jerome H. Eddy and Alice E. Ives. Now that he has lost the house the contract has been canceled with the consent of the authors. Several offers have been made by other managers for the production of the play, but the authors have refused them all, having decided to produce it themselves.

—"The American Girl."—This is the title of a new play, written by H. Grattan Donnelly, and produced very successfully in San Francisco the latter part of last season. The leading characters are two American girls and an American "hustler," who go to Europe alone, but are brought together. The situations are said to be very amusing, and the girls are noble, generous, and high spirited. The play is under the management of Neil Florence and Charles T. Collins.

—Ada Rehan's Tour.—The starring tour of Ada Rehan, under the management of Augustin Daly, will begin in Chicago next Monday night. Both Miss Rehan and Mr. Daly are now on their way home from Europe, and will probably reach here next Friday or Saturday. The rehearsals of Mr. Daly's company which will support Miss Rehan began at Daly's Theatre yesterday, and the artists will be all prepared for their work by the time their principals arrive here.

—Manager Rosenquest Not to Retire.—Although Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest will lose the control of the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Nov. 1, he has no intention of retiring from managerial work. He is now negotiating for the control of a Broadway theatre, which one he is not yet willing to state, but it is below Forty-second Street, and if he secures it he will run it as a combination house.

—Marie Jansen to Star.—Marie Jansen has signed a contract with Messrs. Steiner & Hahn. She will begin a tour under their direction early in November, opening in one of the Broadway theatres in a new play from the French. Managers Steiner & Hahn will also present at the Casino Jan. 13 a new comic opera by Ludwig Englander and Edgar Smith.

—Agnes Herndon's Season.—The season of Agnes Herndon will begin Sept. 25 under the management of Edgar T. Wilson. The actress will play only comedy roles hereafter, and "Dr. Bill" will be included in her repertory. John Y. Bones, who was Treasurer of the Grand Opera House for nineteen years, will be her business manager.

—Leslie Opera Company.—The leading artists of the H. J. Leslie Opera Company are Maude Young, prima donna; Charles Bassett, tenor; Charles Coote, comedian; Jennie Weathersby, Frederick M. Marston, and David Torrance. A new version of "The Red Hussar" and "Dorothy" will be the repertory.

—And Now Richard Golden.—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace next week Richard Golden, who for many years has been starring in "Old Jed Prouty," will make his first appearance on the continuous performance stage. George Lockhart's elephants, the Zolvas, Billee Barlow, and all the other novelties will remain.

—That Professional Matinée.—The professional matinée of "The Capitol," which was announced for to-morrow at the Standard Theatre, has been postponed to Friday, so that the members of E. H. Sothern's company, who are obliged to play on Thursday, may be able to see the play.

—To Revive "Yorick's Love."—Lewis Morrison will make a revival of "Yorick's Love" at the Bowdoin Square Theatre, Boston, next Friday night. He has purchased the play from the widow of Lawrence Barrett, and she is to be present at the first production.

—Going to England.—Rose Coghlan is going to England at the close of her engagement with the Stockwell stock company, in San Francisco. John T. Sullivan, her husband, will not go with her, but will stay here to fill his engagement in "In Sight of St. Paul's."

—Engaged by Nell Burgess.—Edgar L. Davenport will remain in New-York all this season. He has been engaged by Nell Burgess to create a part in the new play which he is to produce at the Star Theatre when his preparations are all completed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl, well educated, to do chamberwork and sewing, or sewing and with grown children; good reference. 49 Meserole St., Brooklyn, E. D.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, and assist as lady's maid; excellent sewer; systematic in her duties; personal reference as to the above; M. B., 821 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in private boarding house; reference. 14 East 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—By English girl; first-class references; willing and obliging. J., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 8 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress with good city reference. 234 East 56th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. 3 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl in a private family; best city references. 607 East 83d St., Mrs. Neumer.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good plain sewer; or as nurse; good reference. Call, two days, 127 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; can take care of children. Miss Brendel, 163 7th Av.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid in private family; references. 438 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class city references. Apply, 12 to 3 P. M., 226 West 59th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do up-stairs work; not long in country. 1,243 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; reference. M. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman aged 34; competent cook; in private family only; country preferred; no washing; agencies please do not reply; personal and written reference. Wamesely, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference; state wages. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent and reliable woman as good plain cook; understands desserts, soups, and entrées; small private American family; best references. 217 West 32d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook for small private family; excellent soup, bread, pastry, desserts; wages, $30; good reference. A. M. C., 305 3d Av., care of M. Cohen.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good family cook; will do little washing; in small family. Seen at present employer's, 115 East 31st St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook, other as first-class laundress; live together or go separately; best city references. Reedy, 358 West 40th St.

COOK, &c—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; one as good cook and first-class laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS and Chambermaid.—By two girls, to go together; have best city references. 169 East 33d St., ring four times.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; can furnish best city references. 416 West 33d St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; washer and ironer; a home is wanted. Jane, 1,152 3d Av., advertising office.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class in all branches; private family; 1½ years' best city references from last employer. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; is a first-class baker; city references. 264 West 57th St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman in a private American family; thoroughly understands all the branches; would assist with coarse washing; good reference. M. B., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as competent cook; will do coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. 147 East 42d St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; good baker; private family; personal reference. 174 7th Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and laundress, or housecleaning by day; best city references. M. C., 207 East 80th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and do coarse washing; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. L. H., 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German Frankforter; thoroughly understands cooking; best references; private family; $30; city or country. Heinz, 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—By day or week; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference. 145 East 32d St., two flights up.

COOK or COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. 255 7th Av.; ring middle bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 747 Amsterdam Av., third flat.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 348 West 40th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; no objection to coarse washing; private family; best city references. 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a young Englishwoman; first-class cook; wages, $35 to $40. M. Q., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By a very respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; home wanted; best reference. Jenny, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By elderly woman as good cook; nice home preferred to high wages; good reference; no cards. 211 West 34th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; by reliable woman; city reference. M. T., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as family cook; assist washing; city reference. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman in private family; city or country; good reference. C., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in small private family; best city references. 262 West 77th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By willing German Protestant as cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—Competent; in private family or school; city or country; best city references. 227 East 28th St. Crane's bell.

COOK.—By competent family cook; understands all kinds of cooking; city or country; best reference. 227 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thorough; first-class all round; private family or boarding house. 449 West 52d St., store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; private family; plain washing; best city reference. F. B., 618 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and assist with plain washing; best city reference. K. M., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in a private family; first-class reference. 318 West 40th St.

COOK.—Willing to do plain washing or assist with housework. Two days, 619 9th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; best city reference. 75 East 85th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook or laundress. 513 West 59th St., Wynn's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook; four years' references. 212½ East 47th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to work by the day; first-class cook and laundress. 241 West 46th St. Maher.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day cleaning or washing. Mrs. O'Hearn, 1,067 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Over 20 years in business; handsome Fall suits in latest styles, $6 up; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low; by the day, $4. Mrs. Smyth, 940 6th Av., near 53d.

DRESSMAKER.—Parisienne; would like engagement by the day or week. Mme. Maria, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect ladies' tailoress; will make at reasonable prices; first-class work; dinner, visiting, and reception gowns; fancy silk waists a specialty; capes, coats, riding habits, bicycle, and tailor-made suits; tailors' work; newest fashions; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made at short-est notice; latest Fall designs; dresses remodeled equal to new; terms moderate; also competent person by day. Mlle. Le Cosse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced cutter and fitter of fashionable street and evening costumes, jackets, wraps, and misses' suits; terms moderate; by day. Ennis, 38 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; latest Parisian styles; original designs; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Altee Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER WISHES FEW MORE CUSTOMERS at home; ladies', misses' dresses; terms very reasonable. Miss Bennett, 143 East 52d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a German governess, speaking French and English fluently; good musician; as resident governess; seven years' reference from last position. M. S., 913 Columbus Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper in bachelor apartments; a first-class cook; or in a small clubhouse. Call, at present employer's, Mrs. Fish, 218 West 59th St., for Miss M. Reilly.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent to fill position in any first-class hotel or private family or institution; capable of taking full charge; best of references given. A. M., 641 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement; in private family or bachelor's apartment; competent; best reference. A. O., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady will act as housekeeper to small club of bachelors; reliable; middle-aged. Paton, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. 347 West 49th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in small private family. 207 8th Av., two flights; no cards.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class references; thoroughly competent. Goodwin, 236 East 42d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references; English Protestant. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID—VALET or BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife as lady's maid; good dressmaker, fine outter; can make any kind of dresses; good packer; the husband as valet or butler; willing and obliging; will make himself useful; no English; city or country. Bailly, 216 West 36th St., care of Cumming.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. A. H., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged person; first-class seamstress, hair dresser; willing and obli

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Higher Prices and Increased Speculative Demand.

BETTER CABLES AND LOCAL COVERING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Steady—Cotton Higher—Coffee Firm.

The grain markets were slightly lower at the opening, in sympathy with the West, but the later dealings were at higher prices, with free buying for foreign account and cables firmer, while local shorts covered fairly well. The strength in the stock market also had a good effect. Provisions were steady and very quiet. Cotton was active and higher, on poor crop news. Coffee was steady and more active, with a scarcity of sellers.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	62 @	62¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.15 @	3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	6 17½
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	20½@	21
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @	8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.25 @	..
Lead	3.87½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost ¼c with the West and on local realizing, with free offerings from the Northwest; rallying ⅞@1c on higher cables, foreign buying, higher Wall Street market, and free local covering; closing firm, with a fairly active trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,980,000 bushels east of the Rockies and a decrease of 1,560,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. Spot was moderately active at ⅝c advance. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including for export, 24,000 bushels ungraded red, on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard New-York Spring at ⅞c over December, free on board, afloat; and 4,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms. The trade bought 36,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1½c under December, delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, ⅝c under December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63⅜c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 65⅜c; No. 1 Manitoba, 65⅝c.... Clearances hence, 150,073 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 176,509 bushels; receipts, 155,-175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 296,180 bushels; in the niterior, 1,067,912 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at an advance of ⅛@⅞c, following the West, and on firmer cables, with local shorts covering. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 148,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was in fair demand and ⅜@⅝c higher. Sales, 113,100 bushels, including for export, 96,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2⅜@2½c over October, free on board, afloat, as to time; the trade bought 11,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅝c over September, delivered; 5,100 bushels do at 38⅝c, afloat, and 1,000 bushels yellow at 1c over September, or 39¼c, elevator....Receipts, 96,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 183,620 bushels; in the interior, 472,475 bushels....Clearances hence, 336,680 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 395,939 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with trading only local and prices unchanged to ⅛c up....Spot were fairly active and very steady....Sales, 71,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28½c; No. 3 white at 27c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29½c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 2 mixed, 24c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 24½@26c for 40,000 bushels; track, mixed, 24@26c for 2,000 bushels; track, white, 27@33c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 141,100 bushels; exports, 31,720 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	15,000	61⅜@62½	62½
October	30,000	62¼@62¾	62½
December	3,080,000	63 5-16@64⅝	64⅝
May	530,000	67⅛@68	68
Total	3,655,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	30,000	38¼@38⅝	38⅝
October	60,000	37⅝@38	37⅞
November	40,000	37¼@37⅜	37⅜
December	20,000	36 @36¼	36¼
May	110,000	35½@35⅝	35½
Total	260,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	....@....	24
October	50,000	23¾@....	23¾
December	.....	....@....	24½
May	.....	....@....	25¾
No. 2 white—			
October	.....	....@....	25¾

FLOUR—There was a better feeling and an increased demand, with a slight advance obtained on some grades. Sales, 28,700 bbls, including of City Mills, 7,225 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clear, and 3,125 bbls extra, at quotations; 9,700 bbls Spring patents, $3.45@$3.50; 3,700 bbls Winter straights, $3.10@$3.35; 1,100 bbls superfine, $2.20@$2.40; 600 bbls patents, $3.25@$3.50; 1,100 bbls No. 2, $2.50@$2.60; 150 bbls No. 1, $2.65, and 1,000 sacks Michigan straights, $3.20....Arrivals, 10,781 bbls and 10,225 sacks; exports, 13,735 bbls and 25,659 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 55,529 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.20
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.35
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.85@ 4.10
City extras	3.15@ 3.35
City supers	..@ 3.00
City fine	..@ 2.80

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	..@ ..
Supers	2.00@ ..	Nominal
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.25
Patents	3.10@ 3.15	3.25@ 3.35
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.40@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Steady and in good demand; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and very steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 75@80c, fine do, 90@95c.

OATMEAL—Less active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal: no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46@47c; Western, 44@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; small sales at $2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and moderately active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@75c; middlings, 90@92½c; sharps, 92½@95c; rye feed, 80@82½c; pilmeal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in clover was fair, as made up of small lots to consumers. There were no prices for full lots. In jobbing quantities, $8.25@$8.30 quoted, with high grades at from $8.75 to $9.25. For timothy, fair grades in job lots quoted at $4.50 @$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75, with no prices for large lots; crimson clover quoted at $3.75@$4.75.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a slow market for the day, with the position as to prices unchanged. For good off-grade yellow 26c was bid and 26½c asked, while prime was held at 27c. COACOANUT OIL was quiet; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@5c. PALM was at steady prices on fair demand; Lagos at 5@5½c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 42c, boiled at 45c, and Calcutta at 47c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand; 50@51c, chiefly 50c, quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—The only oil quotation to-day was $1.21; Standard price, $1.25; opened and highest, $1.25; lowest, $1.20; closed, $1.21.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tone of the marketwas slightly better, with an advance of 7½@10c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and a partial advance of 5 points for bacon, but, by the close, a slight loss on the best prices was made under a dull condition of speculation. The export demands were slack.

LARD—The West was up 2½ points, but closed on early deliveries as on Monday; September closed at 5.77c, nominal; October was at 5.77½@5.80c, closing at 5.77½c bid; January at 5.72c bid to 5.75c, closing at 5.75c; May closed at 5.90. Here there was a slow demand; sales of 250 tcs cash at 6.17½c. City steam was steady at 6c; sales of 100 tcs at 6c; iron-bound packages quoted at 6.30c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.17c, nominal; January closed at 6.12c, nominal; refined was dull; Continent quoted at 6.60c, and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard was quiet; quoted at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was up 7½@10c, but closed a little easier and dull; Septemebr closed at $8.15, nominal; October was at $8.07½@$8.20, closing at $8.15; January at $9.32½@$9.40, closing at $9.40; May at $9.57 @$9.65, closing at $9.62½. Here there was slow trading, with prices unchanged. Quotations here: For mess in job lots, $10@ $10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—There was a slow and slightly unsettled market, at times firmer, but closing hardly unchanged from Monday, with the West, September closing at $5.12½; October was at $5.10@$5.15, closing at $5.12 asked; January was at $4.80@$4.85, closing at $4.82½.

CUTMEATS—City meats were under moderate attention, and showed a steady tone of prices. Sales of 50 boxes clear bellies at 6½c. City-pickled shoulders, 5¼@5½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6½c; 10-lb average, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 6½c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 8@9c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Exporters were steady fair buyers, and the home trade bought moderately. Prices were well sustained. Sales of 250 tcs extra India mess, and 900 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@ $13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra Indian mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Buyers had the advantage, while demands were slack. Nominal figures were $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were firmer in price on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 41,691 head; same time last year, 39,125 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; fairly active; good light firm; others weak to 5c lower; $3.80@ $4.60; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,815 head; slow; $3.65@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,247 head; lower; $3.75@ $4.40. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.85@$4.20. Pittsburg—Strong; $4.50@$4.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow, to 10c lower; $4@$4.25. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.50@ $4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4.25@$4.50. Milwaukee, $3.75@$4.30. Quotations here were at 6½c for heavy, 6¼@6¾c for 180 lb, 6¼@6⅝c for 160 lb, 6⅝c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was steady at 4¼c for city, but business was quiet pending freer offerings for the week. A moderate trading was noted in country made, with sales of 40,000 lb in lots at 4¼@4½c, as to quality. For Amsterdam there was no demand, while 5@5¼c quoted nominal.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was quite firm at 6c for city, with reserved offerings at that price, and some of the pressers asking a little more money, on moderate stocks and a steady light demand from the local consumers. For lard stearine the market was slow and nominal, with 7¼c quoted for Western. For oleo oil a decline of a florin, with sales of 500 tcs Morris extra at Rotterdam, at 44 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, with sellers rather scarce and free bidding on the part of local shorts; prices were unchanged to 10 points higher, while Europe was lower. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@1¼f decline, and Hamburg dull at ⅛@¾ pfennig loss....Spot Rio dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 700 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 750 bags at 14.25c. Between Call and Close—September, 1,000 bags at 14.65c and 1,000 bags at 14.70c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.50c and 500 bags at 14.70c; December, 500 bags at 14.25c, 1,000 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c, and 500 bags at 14.40c; March, 1,000 bags at 13.90c and 1,000 bags at 13.95c; total, 8,000 bags. Exchanges—40 points paid to exchange 750 bags March for December; 25 points paid to exchange 3,500 bags December for October. Total, 17,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.20@14.25	12.00@12.10
February	14.05@14.15	11.90@12.00
March	13.95@14.00	11.85@11.95
April	13.85@13.95	11.80@11.90
May	13.75@13.85	11.75@11.85
September	14.70@14.85	13.75@13.85
October	14.65@14.75	13.05@13.10
November	14.45@14.50	12.30@12.40
December	14.35@14.40	12.20@12.25

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	243,684
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	14,005
Total stock in New-York to-day	229,659
Total stock in Baltimore	52,927
Deliveries yesterday	867—52,060
Total stock in New-Orleans	35,265
Deliveries yesterday	241—35,024
	87,084
Total stock in United States	316,743
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 16	111,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 16	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 16	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 9	13,000
	248,000
Total	564,743
Same time 1894	417,048

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.85 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	21½@21¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Palo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Rocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fi'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Coata Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled through conflicting crop reports, but the close was steady at 10@12 points advance. Liverpool was steady at 3@3½ points gain, and New-Orleans about 12@14 points up. The weekly crop bulletin was expected to be unfavorable, and numerous dispatches from New-Orleans reported a poor state of affairs in Texas. Local shorts covered freely and outside buying orders increased. Spot was steady at ⅛c advance. Sales, 1,840 bales to shippers, and 151 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8½
Middling uplands	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.92@7.94	7.88	7.85	1,000
October	7.93@7.94	7.94	7.85	31,100
November	8.00@8.01	8.01	7.91	11,500
December	8.08@8.09	8.09	7.99	27,600
January	8.15@ ..	8.16	8.06	117,800
February	8.20@8.21	8.21	8.11	2,600
March	8.25@ ..	8.26	8.16	22,400
April	8.30@8.32	..	..	..
May	8.35@8.36	8.31	8.27	500
August	..@ ..	8.41	8.41	200
Total				214,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

	S.	S.& M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2308	3989	5013	..	..	..
New-Orleans	2278	5985	2119	..	..	..
Mobile	237	349	640	..	..	..
Savannah	3346	3339	5500	..	..	..
Charleston	1830	1619	999	..	..	..
Wilmington	449	290	645	..	..	..
Norfolk	171	549	671	..	..	..
New-York	..	416	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	246	285	599	..	..	..

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
West Point	234	45	20	..	..	..
Total	11819	16869	16015	..	..	..
This day last week	6468	8109	9191	7680	6596	8982
This day last year	18458	33425	28008	22147	19040	23634

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Full prices prevail, with buyers showing a moderate interest.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—A fair call for stock, fine new meeting with most attention.

Domestic—		Japan	
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2¼
Good	4¼@4½	Java	3¾@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fair	3⅞@4		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—Demand was very light for raw, with holders firm in their views, and no business reported....Refined firm and fairly active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2¾@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@3⅝

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominos	4 15-16@5⅛
Cutloaf	4 15-16@5⅛
Crushed	4 15-16@5⅛
Powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 9-16@4¾
Granulated	4 5-16@4½
Fine granulated	4 5-16@4½
Coarse granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 9-16@4¾
Cubes	4 9-16@4¾
5XXX powdered	4 13-16@5
Mold A	4 5-16@4½
Diamond A	4 5-16@4½
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4½
(1) Columbia A	4 1-16@4¼
(2) Windsor A	4 1-16@4¼
(3) Edgewood A	4 1-16@4¼
(4) Phoenix A	4 1-16@4¼
(5) Empire A	4 @4 3-16
No. 6	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 7	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 8	3⅝ @3 15-16
No. 9	3 11-16@3⅝
No. 10	3⅜ @3 13-16
No. 11	3 9-16@3⅜
No. 12	3⅓ @3 11-16
No. 13	@3¼
No. 14	@3⅛

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 330 bbls; peas, 1,238 bbls. Exports—Beans, 363 bbls; peas, 1,583 bbls. About a car of new State pea beans arrived and met a slow jobbing trade, with late sales mainly at $1.60; we hear of offers to sell round lots to come in at less money. It is now a question whether farmers will be inclined to part with their new beans for a while at present prices, and we may not be burdened with stock for some time to come. Frosts have done some damage to the late beans. The pressure to sell old goods has continued strong enough to keep values on the downward turn, and there is still some uncertainty as to the immediate future of the market. As yet the demand has not improved very much, but there has always been a decided improvement early in October, and stocks are now working down to a point that ought not to cause serious trouble. This afternoon the feeling seemed to be just a shade steadier on choice old Marrow at $1.60; buyers can supply their wants at that, but holders are disinclined to make further concessions. Mediums are selling, when wanted, at $1.50, and pea at about $1.50@$1.55. A sale of yellow eye is reported at $2.10. The absence of important export orders is the weakest feature of the situation on red kidney; $1.45 is named to shippers at the close, hoping to find an outlet. Foreign beans have so little demand that values are entirely nominal. Green peas quiet and weak, especially Scotch. We quote: Beans, domestic, Marrow, 1894, choice, per bushel, $1.60; do, pea, 1895, $1.60; do, 1894, $1.50@$1.55; do, medium, $1.50; do, white kidney, $2.10; do, red kidney, $1.45; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2@$2.10; do, lima, (California,) $3.20@$3.25; do, foreign, marrow, $1.45@$1.50; do, foreign, pea, $1.35@$1.45; do, foreign, medium, $1.30@$1.40; green peas, bbls, 97½c; do, bags, 90c; do, Scotch, 87½@90c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is well sustained at the late advance, with a fair trade, or to the extent of the offerings, with grades just under in better demand. Low grades are neglected. June creamery quiet, except for fine.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	20½@21
Creamery, Western, extras	@21
Creamery, Western, firsts	18 @19½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16½
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Western imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Western dairy, firsts	12 @13
Western dairy, thirds and seconds	9½@11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	11½@12
Western factory, tubs, June, firsts	11 @11¼
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	10¾@11
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10 @10½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A moderate business in fancy colored full cream, and a firmer tone over prices, with very moderate receipts. White was quiet, while small sizes were steadier, and a little more active. Part skims neglected.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7⅜@..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7⅜@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6¼@ 6¾
State, full cream, large, fair to good	5¾@ 6
State, full cream, large, common	@ 5½
State, full cream, small size, col'd, f'cy	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	8½@ 8¾
State, full cream, small, good to ch'ce	7½@ 8
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @ 7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, small, prime to choice	5 @ 6
State, part skims, large, white, choice	5¼@ 5½
State, part skims, large, colored, choice	5¼@ 5½
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—The quality of receipts is irregular, and the proportion of fancy is so light that sellers are confident over prices, and ask up to 16½c in instances. Low grades are in demand at full prices.

State, country marks, per doz	16½@ 17
Pennsylvania, country marks	16 @ 17
Western, fresh gathered, northerly sections, choice	16 @ 16½
Western, northerly sections, good quality	15½@ 16
Western, central sections, good to prime	15½@ 16
Western, southerly sections, fair to good	15 @ 15½
Western, refrigerator, prime	15 @ 15½
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 36-dozen case	$4.00 @$4.30
Western and Southwestern, fair, per 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 3.60
Western, dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.30
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.25 @ 2.75
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	2.50 @ 3.00
Western, culls, ungraded	1.80 @ 2.50

FRUITS—FRESH—High-grade red apples, suitable for shipping or table use, have been in moderate supply and firm, but there is an abundance of green fruit, and of medium and lower grades of all kinds, for which the demand is light, and the tone of prices easy. Bartlett pears are now mostly from icehouse and of very irregular quality and condition; fancy, sound stock of good size and color has sold well at firm and slightly hardening prices, but overripe fruit has had to go comparatively low. Seckels also show wide range, with a firmer market for fancy large. Later sorts moving a little better when of fine quality. Peaches in moderate supply, and fine grades firm; bulk of supply from Jersey, and showing wide range of quality; here and there small lots of very fancy large and high-colored bring high prices, rare sales reaching $1.75@$2 per basket, but we see no lines worth over $1.25 @$1.50, and a large part of the supply is of fair to good quality, worth about 60c@$1 per basket. Few Delaware Smocks and white kinds sell slowly at 40@60c, but some prime Western Maryland and Pennsylvania large Smocks and Salway reach $1.50@$2 per carrier. Grapes have been in lighter supply, and choice lots of all kinds have made some advance. Watermelons in light supply, but quiet. Muskmelons scarce, and fancy lots command high prices. Cranberries have accumulated under heavy receipts, and dull trade, and prices have favored the buyer under pressure to sell. We quote: Apples, red, round hoops, $1.50@$2.25; do, blush, $1.50@$1.75; do, green, $1.37@$1.50; do, red, flat hoops, $1.50@$2; do, blush, $1.50@$1.62; do, green, $1.25@$1.37; do, open heads, 75c @1.25; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2@$4; do, Seckels, $1.75@$3.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $1.75 @$2.50; do, later kinds, $1.50@$2.25; peaches, Jersey, fancy, per basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, fair to prime, 60c@$1; do, culls, 40@50c; do, Delaware Smocks, 40@60c; do, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1.50@$2; grapes, Delaware, State, small baskets, 11@15c; do, Niagara, 8@12c; do, Concord, 9@10c; do, up-river Delaware, per case, $1@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50c@$1; do, black, 50@75c; do, per large basket, 12@15c; do, per small basket, 7@9c; wine grapes, in bulk, Niagara, per lb, 1½c; Concord, in trays, 1½@1¾c; do, in bbls, 1@1½c; watermelons, large, per 100, $15@$22; do, small to medium, $5@$12; muskmelons, per bbl, $1@ $4.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $5@$6; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 10,473 pks; export, 3,175 pks. A number of lots of new evaporated apples are arriving, but there is scarcely any interest in them either on home or foreign account, and the market shows further weakness in all grades. Common fruit is especially neglected. A car of inferior Southwestern is offering at 4¾c. Old evaporated are not moving at all and values are entirely nominal. Receipts of Southern and Southwestern sun-dried apples have been very liberal, and the poor condition and quality of much of the stock have caused a most unsatisfactory market. Lower prices are named on both coarse cut and sliced, without resulting in business. Not less than 15 carloads of fruit have been rejected, having soured while in transit. New chops have sold to arrive at 1¾c; not many buyers at that now. Cores and skins worth about 1c. A little speculative interest in peeled peaches, but generally on so low a basis that receivers are unwilling to sell. Raspberries quiet and easy. Choice dry cherries not plenty and steady. Huckleberries slow, and there is not much doing in blackberries. Apricots held about steady. Prunes have sold quite freely for the Jewish holiday trade. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1895, fancy, 6¼@6¾c; do, prime to choice, 5½@6c; do, common to good, 4½@5¼c; do, 1894, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@ 5⅝c; do, poor to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2¾@4c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2½ @3¼c; do, Southwestern quarters, 3@3½c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 6½@8c; do, Georgia, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17½c; blackberries, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, choice, 9c; huckleberries, 7@7½c; blackberries, new, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, 9@11c; prunes, as to size and quality, 4@8c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Twenty-three carloads have come in so far this week to meet the Hebrew holiday demand, and there has been a good market for fowls, fat ducks, and geese. Chickens have sold rather slowly. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11@12c; Spring chickens, 9½@10½c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, $1@$1.37. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,187 pks. Western poultry was a little too plentiful for the demand late last week, and prices fell off a little on both fowls and chickens. This week there has been a further increase of supply and a quiet trade, and as close Jewish holidays on Thursday and Friday are likely to affect the end-week demand unfavorably, receivers are pressing for sales of the leading kinds. Fowls are relatively less plentiful than chickens, and fancy lots, if sold alone, might still reach 11c, but scalded chickens are so slow at 10@10½c that sellers will generally include fowls at same price to attract custom. Dry-picked chickens are dull and easier, with very few straight invoices saleable above 10@11c. Spring turkeys more plentiful and easier. Spring ducks and geese active and firm. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, 8@14c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@11c; few fancy, 12c; do, scalded, 10@10½c; fowls, 10@10½c; old cocks, 6c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 15@16c; few small sales a shade higher; Eastern geese, 16@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Woodcock scarce and firm. Fancy near-by partridges steady, but unsound are neglected. Western partridges dull, and there is only a light call for fresh grouse. Large snipe and golden plover would sell well, but we see none. Grass plover steady. Frozen quail quiet but nominally firm. Venison quiet. We quote: Woodcock—Per pair, $1@$1.25. Partridges—State and Pennsylvania, 75c@$1.25; do, Western, drawn, 75c. Grouse—Western, fresh, 75c@$1. Grass Plover—Per dozen, $1.50@$2. Small yellow-leg snipe, 75c; sand snipe, 30@40c; large snipe and golden plover, nominally $2.50. Quail—Frozen, $2.25@$2.50. Partridges, 50@ 75c. Venison—Per lb, 16@18c. Reedbirds—Fresh, per dozen, 80@50c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market has shown no material change. Trade is quiet and prices have been sustained only because of the continued moderate receipts. Straw steady, with rather a firm holding of choice long. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reactionary Tendencies Disappear Entirely from the Market for Securities.

ADVANCES ON INVESTMENT BUYING

Prices at a Level to Give Fresh Encouragement for Purchases—Upward Movement Resumed Without Special Cause.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Moderate advances were made to-day in the security market, on the merits of properties and the business outlook. These causes, which underlie the upward movement now in progress, had no incidental assistance, such as helped the turn in the market yesterday. The rate for money, which promised an immediate reduction in sterling exchange, failed to hold its advance. Exchange hardened a trifle, and a small amount of gold was withdrawn for export. Thus these aids to yesterday's improvement proved to have been in no way important, although quite acceptable. The turn came because it was due, and could not be kept back. Progress in the same direction to-day indicated that wholesome influences have come again into operation with a prospect of holding their proper place in the market.

It was not a day of great activity. Last week's experience had led buyers to look for some selling movement each day in which they might add to their holdings at concessions. Those who waited to-day for opportunity to repeat this manoeuvre had only disappointment. Prices were not in a yielding mood. On the other hand, such buying as occurred for long account found ready response in prices, which not only brought quick profits, but forced covering of short contracts.

The market's buoyancy under slight encouragement was the impressive feature in the day's record. It presented marked contrast with last week's resistance to the forces massed against good quotations. If any doubt of the market's tendency were possible it ought to yield at once to the showing of the stock tables. Changes for the better in a few hours were more easily made than were changes for the worse in as many days.

Causes that work for the market's improvement are increasing. Trade prospects, promises of abundant crops, and general revival of business confidence were certainly sufficient incentives to hope that all would be well. There is now to be added to them tangible daily evidence of actual conditions, which are confirming promises and prospects. The currency movement to the South and West has begun, and from the beginning it has assumed large proportions. A single shipment of nearly $500,000 to-day indicates its magnitude. All the banks are interested in the movement, and many of them are taking part in it. One exchange for currency for shipment gave the Treasury $250,000 in gold, which exactly offset the withdrawal for export. By this deposit, which had no bearing on syndicate operations, the gold reserve was as large at the end of business hours as at the opening.

Now that crops are moving, that business demands for money are growing, and that the bank loans are expending, and the uncomfortable surplus reserve is dwindling, the time is close at hand when reports will be of good things accomplished, rather than of expectations. Such buying as yesterday's and to-day, although of limited extent and marked by some timidity, reflected this feeling of confidence justified. With the recollection of the reaction effaced, as must soon happen, the spirit which raised the market to its present level and importance will again assert itself. Signs of its rejuvenation are already everywhere apparent.

The day's improvement covered the entire list, exceptions being unimportant. Coal stocks enjoyed special attention for a time on news of an advance in anthracite prices. Chicago Gas had a run of its own on reports of a dividend which the Directors had no notion of declaring. Sugar was also taken in hand for recovery, and gained 1⅛ per cent. The best general business, however, was in the stocks of railroads, to which the crop movement will give the earliest benefits. St. Paul led everything on the list in activity. This class of stocks was substantially advanced in price, with closing sales at nearly the best prices. The low-priced stocks, which become active only under confident buying, shared generously in the day's improvement.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was again quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good though lesser demand. The offerings were more liberal than yesterday. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper, while not active, was yet fairly well dealt in. There was a good supply, including some choice material. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $142,965,474; balances, $8,798,891; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $552,828.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅛. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67⅛.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$64,785,679
Imports for the same period	23,207,503
Net exports	$41,578,176
Net exports to date, 1894	65,459,787
Net exports to date, 1893	14,263,424
Net exports to date, 1892	52,063,317

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 7-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—35@40c discount. Boston—10@12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	212
American Exchange	160
Commerce	190
Fourteenth Street	170
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	186
Merchants'	134
New-York	230
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	166
Seventh National	115
Shoe & Leather	94
State of New-York	108
Tradesmen's	96
Western National	112½

SALE OF SECURITIES.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction to-day:

$8,000 Maritime Coal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1904-16, $500 ten-year refunding bonds, (hypothecated,) 15.

$3,000 South Amboy Gaslight Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1924-6, $500 bonds, (hypothecated,) 5.

49 shares Central Paint, Oil and Varnish Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 3.

1 share Blooming Grove Park Association, $450, dues paid to April 1, 1896,) 30.

$35,000 Peoria and Eastern Railroad Company 4 per cent. income bonds, (hypothecated,) 28.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22	23¼	22	23	22¾	23¼	1,360
American Express	114	114	114	114	113½	115	5
*American Sugar Refining	105⅞	107⅝	105½	107	106⅞	107	29,470
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100	100½	99⅝	99⅞	99½	99¾	595
American Tobacco	90¼	97¼	94¼	97	96⅝	97	7,270
A., T. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	19⅜	20¼	19½	20	20	20¼	10,775
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	31⅞	32⅞	31⅝	32⅞	32	33	700
Canada Southern	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	210
Canadian Pacific	56½	56½	56¼	56½	56½	58	5
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	1,300
Chicago Gas	62⅞	65½	62¾	65	64⅞	65	29,725
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52	52	52	52	51	53	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	104	104	104	104	104	105	200
Chicago & Northwestern	102¾	103⅜	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	1,550
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	85	85⅝	84½	85¼	85⅛	85¼	25,775
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44	45	43⅜	45	44½	45	900
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	..	..	105
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74⅛	74⅞	73⅜	74½	74½	74⅝	31,370
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	125½	129¼	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	78	78	76⅝	77½	77⅛	77⅝	15,100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	7	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	38¼	37½	37¾	37½	38	522
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	4	3¾	4	3¾	4	300
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	23¾	24½	23½	24½	24	24½	400
Consolidated Gas Co.	142	142⅞	142	142⅞	142	143	252
Delaware & Hudson	131	132	131	132	131½	132	526
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53⅝	53¾	53½	53½	53⅜	54¼	1,200
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	18	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	6,815
Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	65	62	65	65	66	595
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	47	47	47	47	46	48	100
General Electric	37⅛	38	36⅞	37½	37⅝	37½	1,179
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	..	¾	300
Kanawha & Michigan	8	8	8	8	8	9½	14
Laclede Gas	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	26½	27	400
Laclede Gas pf.	86¾	86⅝	86¾	86¾	86	88	100
Lake Erie & Western	24½	25	24½	25	25	25¼	450
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	78	78½	15
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20	20	20	20	20	20½	100
Louisville & Nashville	63	63⅝	62¾	63½	63⅜	63⅝	2,585
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	215
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	28	28⅝	28	28¼	27¼	28¼	600
Manhattan Beach	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6	7½	100
Manhattan Con.	109	110½	109	110¾	110	110¾	637
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24	24½	320
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	85	85⅝	126
Minneapolis & St. Louis, 2d pf.	59	59½	59	59½	59	60	200
Missouri Pacific	34¾	36⅛	34½	35⅞	35¾	36	10,100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¾	18	17⅝	17¾	17¾	17⅞	790
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36	36⅞	35⅞	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	3,020
*National Lead Co.	33¼	34¼	33¼	33¾	33⅜	35	1,501
*National Lead Co. pf.	90	90¾	90	90¾	90	91	252
National Linseed Oil	24	24	23½	24	24	25	350
New-Jersey Central	100	111⅞	108½	110¾	110¾	111¼	3,280
New-York Central	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	102	103	50
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	58	58	55	58	51	58	100
N. Y. & N. H. rights	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	..	6
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	1,820
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	22⅞	23½	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	23	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	12½	500
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	33½	34¼	33¼	34¼	33⅜	34¼	1,100
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	300
North American	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	650
Northern Pacific	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	935
Northern Pacific pf.	19	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	1,984
Ontario & Western	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17½	17⅝	300
Oregon Improvement	8	8	8	8	8	11	8
Pacific Mail	32½	33½	31⅞	33½	33½	33⅝	10,785
Philadelphia & Reading	19¼	19⅜	18⅝	19½	19⅜	19½	7,320
P., C., C. & St. L.	18½	19	18¼	19	18⅞	19⅜	1,270
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57	57	57	57	57¾	60	225
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	173	173	173	173	173½	172
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	7¾	8	220
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16½	17	16¾	17	16¾	17	1,005
St. Paul & Omaha	41¾	42⅜	41¾	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	500
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	118	118	118	118	118½	119	100
Southern Pacific	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24	25	300
Southern Railway	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	12⅞	13	1,660
Southern Railway pf.	38½	39	38⅛	38⅝	38¾	38⅞	3,093
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42¼	42⅞	41⅞	42½	42	42⅝	15,000
Texas Pacific	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	12	12⅛	1,330
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	2¼	400
Twin City R. T.	28½	28½	28½	28½	28	..	98
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	10	10	10	10	9	..	200
Union Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15¼	15½	200
Union Pacific, D. & G.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	6½	7	200
*U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	7¼	7½	860
*U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	105
*U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅜	105
United States Rubber	38¾	39½	38¾	39½	39	39¼	725
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	93½	94	100
*United States Leather	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16	16¼	200
*United States Leather pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅞	735
Wabash	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9¾	800
Wabash pf.	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22¾	22¼	22⅞	5,240
Western Union Telegraph	93½	93⅞	93	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞	2,335
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15	15⅞	14½	14¾	14½	14⅞	1,230
Total sales							258,575

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67	67½	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Al & Sus Con 6s	Chi, St P & M 1st	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
5,000 120	2,000s20F 131	16,000 66
Am Dock & Imp 5s	Chi, St L & Pac 1st	19,000 65¾
10,000 115	5,000 102	6,000 65⅝
Atch, T & S F 4s	C, C, C & Ind G M	1,000 66
Trust Co Certfs	1,000 125	5,000 66¼
14,000 81	Colorado Midland 1st	20,000 65¾
10,000 81½	Trust Co Certfs	15,000 65¾
5,000 81¾	1,000 78	5,000 66
40,000 81½	Col & 9th Ave 1st	10,000 65¾
Atch, Top & S F	2,000 111	5,000 66¼
Gen 4s	5,000 110⅝	30,000 66
When Issued	Detroit Gas Co 5s	26,000 65¾
5,000 81¼	2,000 74	10,000 66
10,000 81¾	Dul & Iron Rge 1st	5,000 66¼
10,000 81½	14,000 100	1,000 66¼
10,000 81⅝	6,000 100¼	14,000 100
20,000 81¾	5,000 100½	10,000 101
10,000 81¾	10,000 101	10,000 101¼
25,000 81⅝	East Tenn, Va & Ga	East Tenn, Va & Ga
5,000 81¾	Con Gold 5s	Con Gold 5s
Atch, Top & S F	1,000 110⅞	1,000 110⅞
Adjustment 4s	Equitable Gas & Fuel	Equitable Gas & Fuel
When Issued	of Chicago 1st	of Chicago 1st
20,000 56¾	1,000 95½	1,000 95½
Atch, Top & S F 2d	Erie 1st Mortgage	Erie 1st Mortgage
3-4s, Class A	2,000 108	2,000 108
1st Instlmt Pd	Ft W & D C 1st	Ft W & D C 1st
Trust Co Certfs	20,000 69	20,000 69
1,000 33½	Ft W & Rio G 1st	Ft W & Rio G 1st
10,000 33½	3,000 58	3,000 58
5,000 32⅝	G B, W & St P Inc	G B, W & St P Inc
20,000 32¾	2,000 4	2,000 4
10,000 33½	Han. & St Jo Con	Han. & St Jo Con
15,000 33¼	10,000s20F 120	10,000s20F 120
25,000 33⅛	H & Tex Cen Con 6s	H & Tex Cen Con 6s
5,000 33¼	1,000 108½	1,000 108½
30,000 33⅜	Illinois Central	Illinois Central
15,000 33½	West Line 1st 4s	West Line 1st 4s
9,000 33⅜	1,000 102¾	1,000 102¾
15,000 33¼	Kan City & Pac 1st	Kan City & Pac 1st
Baltimore & O 5s	1,000 76	1,000 76
1885-1925	Kan Pacific 1st Con	Kan Pacific 1st Con
1,000 110	Trust Co Certfs	Trust Co Certfs
Bellv & So Ill 1st	10,000 75½	10,000 75½
1,000 106½	Keokuk & D M 1st	Keokuk & D M 1st
B'way & 7th Avenue	5,000 103	5,000 103
1st Con 5s	Lacledе Gas 1st	Lacledе Gas 1st
5,000 114	of St L 1st 5s	of St L 1st 5s
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	4,000 96½	4,000 96½
10,000 103¾	2,000 97	2,000 97
Canada So 1st Gtd	Lake E & W 1st 5s	Lake E & W 1st 5s
1,000 111¼	10,000 117½	10,000 117½
Canada South 2d	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	Lex Av & Pav F 1st
1,000 107	3,000 111¼	3,000 111¼
Cent of N J, G M 5s	Louisv & Nashville	Louisv & Nashville
5,000 118¾	Unified Gold 4s	Unified Gold 4s
10,000 118	10,000 83½	10,000 83½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	Louisv & Nashville	Louisv & Nashville
5,000 80¼	N O & Mob 1st	N O & Mob 1st
2,000 80½	1,000 122½	1,000 122½
Ches & O, R & A Div	Lo, N A & Chi, G M	Lo, N A & Chi, G M
1st Con 4s	2,000 77	2,000 77
4,000 95	2,000 77¼	2,000 77¼
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s	3,000 77¾	3,000 77¾
3,000 103¼	Met Elevated 1st	Met Elevated 1st
Chi, B & Q Con 7s	4,000 120⅜	4,000 120⅜
1,000 120	Mil & St P G M 4s,	Mil & St P G M 4s,
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	Series A	Series A
3,000 103½	5,000 95⅜	5,000 95⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st	Mil & St Paul 1st	Mil & St Paul 1st
10,000s20F 108½	Mineral Point Div	Mineral Point Div
25,000 109	2,000 106¼	2,000 106¼
13,000s20F 109	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
Chicago & Erie Inc	500c 89¼	500c 89¼
5,000 28	5,000 88¾	5,000 88¾
11,000 28⅜	2,000 89	2,000 89
5,000 29	10,000 89⅝	10,000 89⅝
Chi, G L & C Co 1st	10,000 89¼	10,000 89¼
5,000 93¾	3,500 89½	3,500 89½
5,000b3 93½	10,000 89	10,000 89
Chi & Nor Pac 1st	12,000 89¼	12,000 89¼
Trust Co Certfs	3,000 89¾	3,000 89¾
5,000 48¾	10,000 89¼	10,000 89¼
10,000b3 48¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st	Mo, Kan & East 1st
7,000 48¾	2,000 94½	2,000 94½
Chi & Northwestern	1,000 94¾	1,000 94¾
Consolidated 7s	34,000 95	34,000 95
2,000 140	5,000 95½	5,000 95½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	5,000 96	5,000 96
3,000 105¼	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
5,000 105½	4,000 86	4,000 86
Chi, St L & N O	Missouri Pac 3d	Missouri Pac 3d
Memphis Div 1st	5,000 113	5,000 113
5,000 102½		
Total sales		

Pitts & West 1st	Pitts & West 1st	
1,000 85½	1,000 85½	
Pleasant V Coal 6s	Pleasant V Coal 6s	
5,000 104½	5,000 104½	
Rio Grande West 1st	Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000 76½	1,000 76½	
St L & Cairo 4s	St L & Cairo 4s	
5,000 86½	5,000 86½	
St L & Iron M 2d	St L & Iron M 2d	
1,000 104½	1,000 104½	
St L & Iron M 5s	St L & Iron M 5s	
20,000 85	1,000 85½	
St L Southwest 1st	St L Southwest 1st	
11,000 80	2,000 80¼	
St L Southwn 2d Inc	St L Southwn 2d Inc	
6,000 37½	4,000 37¾	
4,000 37¾	10,000 37½	
10,000 37½	Savannah & West 1st	
Savannah & West 1st	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000 61¾	1,000 61¾	
Scioto Val & N E 4s	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
1,000 84½	9,000 84	
9,000 84	South Pac of Cal 5s	
South Pac of Cal 5s	Consolidated	
Consolidated	8,000 95	
8,000 95	5,000 95¼	
5,000 95¼	So Pac of N Mex 1st	
So Pac of N Mex 1st	10,000 103½	
10,000 103½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000 95¾	
5,000 95¾	3,000 95⅞	
3,000 95⅞	5,000 95½	
5,000 95½	Tenn C Ir & R 6s	
Tenn C Ir & R 6s	Birmingham Div	
Birmingham Div	1st	
1st	24,000 96	
2,000 96¼	2,000 96¼	
Tenn. Div 6s	Tenn. Div 6s	
1,000 93	1,000 93	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	Tex & N O Cons 5s	
10,000 94¾	4,000 95	
4,000 95	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000 91	
10,000 91	2,000 91¾	
2,000 91¾	6,000 91⅞	
6,000 91⅞	3,000 91¾	
3,000 91¾	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	1,000 28¼	
1,000 28¼	6,000 28⅝	
6,000 28⅝	20,000 28½	
20,000 28½	Tol, St L & K C 1st	
Tol, St L & K C 1st	Trust Receipts	
Trust Receipts	3,000 74	
3,000 74	Union Elev 1st 6s	
Union Elev 1st 6s	7,000 106½	
7,000 106½	Un Pac ext s fd 8s	
Un Pac ext s fd 8s	2,000 99½	
2,000 99½	Union Pac 6s, 1896	
Union Pac 6s, 1896	1,000 107⅝	
1,000 107⅝	Union Pac 6s, 1897	
Union Pac 6s, 1897	1,000 107¾	
1,000 107¾	Union Pac 1st 1898	
Union Pac 1st 1898	16,000 108	
16,000 108	Un Pac Col Tr 6s	
Un Pac Col Tr 6s	14,000 98½	
14,000 98½	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	10,000 41¼	
10,000 41¼	5,000 42	
5,000 42	5,000 41¾	
5,000 41¾	5,000b3 42	
5,000b3 42	U S Cordage 1st	
U S Cordage 1st	Trust Co Certs	
Trust Co Certs	10,000 46½	
10,000 46½	17,000 47	
17,000 47	Virginia Midland G M	
Virginia Midland G M	5,000 104¾	
5,000 104¾	Wabash Deb Ser B	
Wabash Deb Ser B	1,000 31⅜	
1,000 31⅜	3,000 32	
3,000 32	Wabash 1st 5s	
Wabash 1st 5s	28,000 108½	
28,000 108½	5,000 108⅝	
5,000 108⅝	5,000 108¾	
5,000 108¾	Wabash 2d	
Wabash 2d	3,000 77½	
3,000 77½	Wiscon Cen Co 1st	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st	Trust Co Certs	
Trust Co Certs	30,000 59	
30,000 59	6,000 59¼	
6,000 59¼	19,000 59½	
19,000 59½		
		$1,792,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

Following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & T. H.	65	67½
American Coal	92	100
American Cotton Oil pf.	72½	73½
American District Telegraph	35	40
Am. T. & C.	92	96
At. & Pac.	1½	1½
Balt. & Ohio	64¼	65
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
*Bay State Gas	18½	20½
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Company	2	3
Buff., R. & P.	18	21
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Cedar F. & M.	10	15
Central Pacific	19	19¾
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
C. & N. W. pf.	143½	147
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	94	100
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	150	170
Consolidated Coal	32	35
Del., L. & W.	162¼	164¼
Den. & R. G.	16¾	17⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Ed. El. Ill. of New-York	99	99½
Ev. & T. H.	36	39
Ev. & T. H. pf.	57	..
Flint & P. M.	15½	17½
Gt. Nor. pf.	123	128
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	3½
Homestake	27	..
H. & Texas	2¾	3¼
Illinois Central	101¾	102¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Illinois Steel Co.	73	76¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	21½
Iowa Central	10	10½
Iowa Central pf.	32	34
Keok. & D. M.	4½	5
Keok. & D. M. pf.	17	..
Lake Shore	149⅜	150
Long Island	85	87
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	..
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Tol. & O. C.	41	45
Tol. & O. C. pf.	78	81
Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
U. S. Express	46	50
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells-F. Express	107	114
*Western Union Beef	8¾	9¾
W. & L. E. pf.	47	49
Wisconsin Central	6¼	7¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	105¾	107¼	105½	106⅞	20,280
Am. Tobacco.	97	97¼	97	97¼	80
A., T. & S. F.	19½	20¼	19½	20	5,300
Ark. City Im.	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27¼	50
Chicago Gas.	63¼	65½	62⅞	64⅝	7,880
C., R. I. & P.	77½	78	77	77½	3,720
Ch., B. & Q.	85	85¾	84⅜	85¼	10,900
C., M. & St. P.	74	74⅞	73⅝	74½	14,790
Cent. of N. J.	109¼	111¼	109¼	111½	90
Ches. & Ohio.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	10
Ch. & N. W.	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	90
Dist. & C. F.	18	18¼	17½	18¼	470
Gen. Elec.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	760
Total sales					69,430

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	33	33	32¾	32¾	$19,000
Ch. G. L. 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	66	66	66	66	5,000
N. Y. El. 1st.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	7,000
Or. Imp. 5s.	41	41	41	41	3,000
Total sales					$65,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	$10,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	22	22	22	22	5,000
S.L.S. W. 1st.	80	80	80	80	5,000
S.L.S.W. 2d.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	8,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Belcher	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Comstock	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,200
C., Cal. & Va.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	200
Total sales					3,100

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Imperial.	.08	.08	.08	.08

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $3,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $2,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND REORGANIZATION.

New-York, September 17th, 1895.
Boston,

NOTICE is hereby given that on October 1st, A. D. 1895, the undersigned will redeem certificates representing Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, deposited for their account with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, or with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, and entitling the holders to receive par and interest for the bonds so deposited, on surrender of such certificates. The certificates must be presented at the office of the Trust Company issuing the same, to wit, those issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY at its office, corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, New-York City, and those issued by the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY at its office in the Ames Building, Boston.

No interest will be allowed after October 1, 1895.

Signed,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
HENRY W. CANNON,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Reorganization Committee.

FINAL NOTICE TO ALL HOLDERS OF Preferred and Common Stock OF THE New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

23 Wall Street, New-York, Sept. 11, 1895.

Referring to the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated August 20th, 1895, you are hereby reminded that, in order to obtain the deduction of $4 per share from the assessment on preferred stock and of $6 per share from the assessment on common stock, Preferred and Common Stock, as above, must be deposited under the plan of reorganization by September 20th, 1895, and $2 per share on preferred stock and $3 per share on common stock, on account of the assessment, must be paid on or before that date.

Stock not so deposited, or on which such installment shall not be paid by that date, must pay the full assessment of $12 per share on preferred stock and $18 per share on common stock, without deduction, and no excuse whatever can be accepted for delay.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Sept. 17th, 1895.
Statement of unclaimed dividends and deposits:
Unclaimed dividends, none.
Unclaimed deposits as follows:
Nov. 3, 1888, People's Telephone Co., New-York.....$127.59
Feb. 27, 1885, L. May, assignee, New-York. 57.46
Oct. 5, 1886, Norwich Mining Co., New-York..... 441.19
Aug. 11, 1887, C. S. Ives & Co..... 293.55
Sept. 11, 1888, Hunter & Gould..... 51.72

Beverley C. Duer, Cashier of the above-named bank, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of all deposits made with said bank, and dividends declared upon its stock which, at this date, have remained unclaimed for five years next preceding, amounting to $50 or over, to the best of his knowledge and belief. B. C. DUER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public N. Y. Co

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,080 EACH. with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

To the 1st Mtge. Bondholders:

Nearly $8,000,000 of the total issue of $9,000,000 of the 1st mortgage bonds having been deposited with the bondholders' committee, notice is hereby given that any bonds not deposited in accordance with the bondholders' agreement with the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St., on or before October 10, 1895, will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $20 per bond.

By order of the committee.
OTTO T. BANNARD, Secretary.
New-York, September 14, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD 6% Sinking Fund Subsidy Bonds.

New-York, September 9, 1895.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 9th day of September, 1895, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, the following one hundred and two Sinking Fund Subsidy 6 per cent. Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.:

614	1002	1353	1742	2174	2575
622	1018	1423	1795	2195	2587
652	1020	1437	1812	2196	2604
666	1033	1445	1825	2208	2618
668	1035	1451	1826	2211	2735
682	1041	1511	1913	2264	2754
709	1065	1524	1952	2319	2777
712	1129	1544	1982	2328	2782
701	1152	1549	1996	2329	2823
822	1158	1560	2041	2357	2902
835	1172	1598	2045	2377	2908
841	1177	1609	2064	2403	2912
871	1207	1611	2089	2441	2922
895	1217	1634	2084	2458	2930
903	1242	1635	2117	2459	2947
946	1270	1717	2132	2517	2950
985	1331	1734	2101	2519	2993

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, at par, on the 1st day of November, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the sinking fund clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Railroad Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and George T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 26, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

ERNEST L. OPPENHEIM, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York et al., vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., et al.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the thirty-first day of August, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the petition of its receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as SOLE continuing receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway, in said city, sell at public auction, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, without recourse upon the receivership, all my right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, as such receiver, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in and to the following claim, to wit:

Claim of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, for the principal sum of one million two-hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($1,213,405.29) alleged to be due for money advanced by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, set out and claimed in a suit brought January 5th, 1893, by F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, then receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State and County of New-York, against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and thereafter removed from said State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, and still pending and undetermined in said last named court.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale, and no bid of less amount than five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be accepted.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said claim will be required to pay at once to the undersigned receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bids should be rejected by the Court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale, and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the claim to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, September 3d, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor of Estate of A. C. Hallam, M. D.

10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
30 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn. (Hypd.)
151 shs. Amphion Academy, B'klyn. (Hypd.)
By order of Executor.
$2,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
For account of whom it may concern.
90 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Bank of America.
120 shs. Sterling Incandescent Gas Light Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$1,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. 6 p. c. Purchase Money Note 1900.
$1,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd. 1915.
30 shs. United States Casualty Co.
$10,000 Seattle Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., (Trust Co. Certfs.,) Assmts Paid.
4 shs. Trow Direc. Print. & Pb'g Co., Prefd.
$1,000 Cohoes Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd.
$2,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 6 p. c. Prior Lien Bd., Novr., 1893, Coups. on.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
71 shs. Central Paint Oil & Varnish Co.

Meetings and Elections.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 10, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 21st, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 23d, 1895, at 10 o'clock, A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

EMPIRE STATE BANK,
640 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 9, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire State Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 640 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1895. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
(Mackay-Bennett System.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

Dividend No. 28.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of October, 1895, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of September, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d of October, 1895. By order of the Board of Directors. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated Sept. 3, 1895.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Preferred Stock and of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 21st day of October next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall Street, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 30th day of September, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 22d of October.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.
Sept. 11, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 9th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent., payable on the capital stock of this company to the stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to close on Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2 Per Cent.) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 12 M., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1, 1895. HARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
New-York, Sept. 10, 1895. Transfer Agents.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) upon the preferred stock of the Co. for the quarted ending Sept. 30, 1895, payable Oct. 1. Preferred stock transfer books close Sept. 21, reopen Oct. 2. THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 17th, 1895.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY,
Drexel Building,
Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on Sept. 19, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 13. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A small package containing JEWELRY; between Seabright and Atlantic Highlands; a suitable reward will be paid the finder on returning same to 356 Broadway.

NEW POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE

FOR INTERCOMMUNICATION AND THE GENERAL RECORDING USES.

Satisfactorily Tested in the Nineteenth Precinct by Commissioner Andrews and Mr. Brennan.

The Police Alarm and Intercommunication System, in use in Boston and other cities, was tested in the Nineteenth Precinct yesterday.

It is controlled by the Municipal Signal Company of Boston and in principle differs little, from the teleseme device for making machines do police work in sending appeals for aid, signals, and recording performance of duty by street boxes in electric communication with the station houses and Police Headquarters.

The Board of Police Commissioners asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of $250,000 to establish a signal system in New-York. It would require a far larger sum than that, it is said, to equip every precinct with the electric signal apparatus.

The system was explained yesterday by the inventor, John H. Wilson, to Commissioner Andrews, and a box had been put up at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Chief Electrician Brennan of the Police Department was with Mr. Andrews. The box had a dial and pointer and a lever to put the apparatus in gear, and at the West Thirtieth Street Station were gongs, and receiving, and recording instruments. With the dial system there is one of telephone service. The system yesterday was connected with the patrol wagon house of the precinct.

A feature of the system is a double set of keys and locks for each box. Small keys were given to the policemen and fit into a lock at the side of the box. Large keys are given to policemen and to trustworthy citizens. The large keys are numbered.

In case of serious trouble in the street the citizen who has a key may insert and turn it in the lock which is near the centre of the box. This sends a signal for a patrol wagon, but does not unlock the box. The key, however, cannot be withdrawn until a policeman with his small key unlocks the door of the box. From the number on the large key it is discovered who sent the alarm. Another use for the large key is on occasions when a policeman has trouble in making an arrest and cannot reach the box to send a signal. Then he can throw his large key to any bystander and request him to send in the alarm, which will at once bring assistance.

It is claimed that by the use of such a system the entire police force is knit together, and a vast amount of labor is saved, while at the same time, with the use of the patrol wagons, it avoids disgraceful scenes incident upon arrests.

Commissioner Andrews, when he had examined each special feature of the mechanism, said that he was very well satisfied with the results.

Police Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct Station was instructed by Commissioner Andrews to have the policemen on the post where the street box is situated use it as though the system was in general use. Police Captain Pickett will watch the results carefully in order to determine whether policemen easily learn to use the signals. The system will also be used between the station house and the patrol wagon stable. The company may see fit to place other boxes in the streets in order to widen the scope of the tests.

WENT OUT GUNNING; SHOT HIMSELF

Henry Pearce Mortally Wounded and Dies in Great Agony.

BAYHEAD, N. J., Sept. 17.—Henry Pearce was mortally wounded this morning while returning from a gunning expedition on Barnegat Bay. Pearce and a companion were about to make a landing in a sneak box. As they approached the shore, Pearce took hold of the muzzle of his gun, and attempted to draw it forward. The hammers caught and the gun was discharged, the contents of both barrels entering Pearce's stomach and groin, almost disemboweling him. His body was nearly severed. After he was shot he immediately fell overboard.

Frank Farry, a carpenter, who witnessed the accident from a building where he was working, hastened to the scene, and, aided by Pearce's companion, carried the wounded man to the residence of Postmaster Julius Foster. Medical aid was summoned. Pearce suffered terribly several hours, remaining conscious until a few minutes before his death, which occurred at noon.

Apples of Discord.

CENTRAL CITY, West Va., Sept. 17.—News has just reached this city of a shooting affray which took place on Davis Branch last night. An "apple paring" was in progress, largely attended by both men and women. A dispute arose between John Chaffins and Jink Thompson. The latter drew a revolver and began firing at his antagonist. Chaffins was shot twice in the bowels, once in the shoulder, and once through the hand. Two wounds are fatal. Miss Emily Spearks, a young woman acting as a peacemaker, was shot in the left side and seriously wounded. Thompson made his escape and has not yet been captured.

A Letter Addressed in Rhyme.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A letter with the following unique address has been mailed at the Poughkeepsie Post Office:

"Hello! Uncle Sam. I'm light as a rag,
So give me a ride in your old mail bag.
New-York, the great city, I want to get out;
1,532 3d Ave. is the end of my route.
Box 14 is waiting me there.
I've paid in advance my regular fare."

The Aurora's Fireman Drowned.

The fireman of the excursion steamboat Aurora, who is known only as "Billy," was drowned while trying to board the boat early yesterday morning at the pier at the foot of Fifth street, East River.

The drowned fireman was a Norwegian and a man of excellent habits. He is not known to have had any friends in this city.

The Street Railway Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson said to-day that the street railway mail service would not begin on the Third Avenue line, New-York City, until Oct. 1 next, but on the 20th of this month the cars would be brought out by the company for a preliminary exhibition and trial.

CONDITION OF ATCHISON

Director Gleed Gives the Results of a Recent Inspection.

4,000 MILES VIEWED BY DAYLIGHT

The System in First-class Physical Condition—Business in the Southwest Picking Up—Reorganization May be Completed by Jan. 1.

Charles S. Gleed of Kansas, one of the most active of the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, is now at the Holland House, in this city. He has but recently completed a careful inspection of about 4,000 of the 9,000 miles in the Atchison system, and the 4,000 miles which he saw, all by daylight, include the main line from Chicago to San Diego.

When asked yesterday to give the readers of The New-York Times the benefit of his observations, Mr. Gleed replied:

"The Atchison road is in far better shape to do the work required of it now than it ever has been before in its history. Vice President D. B. Robinson, the General Agent of the receivers, and his managers and Superintendents have given the closest possible attention to the proper application of a considerable sum of money for the betterment of the road. An immense lot of ballast has been put in where the traffic is heaviest, and new embankments, bridges, rails, and ties have been supplied where most necessary. Of course one who has an affection for the road can easily see where far more money could be pleasantly and profitably spent than the receivers have had at their disposal, but I am satisfied that not a penny of the available money has been wasted. A train can be taken to-day, with perfect safety, from Chicago to California at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stops, and I am perfectly sure that such a record as that lately made by the New-York Central and the London and Edinburgh fast trains could be equaled or beaten, long distance considered, on one or more of the long stretches of fast track like that between Pueblo and Chicago."

"Have the numerous washouts reported this Summer been serious?"

"Yes; they have been unprecedented in number, but they have not been permitted to cost much money. The washouts this year have not cost over one-tenth of the cost of the washouts in a certain previous year. The water-fighting superintendents on the Santa Fé have become expert at the business by long years of experience, and by their eternal vigilance they have been able to ward off serious trouble. Washouts cost more money by causing a stoppage or a diversion of traffic than by the actual cost of repairs. No serious delay of traffic has been permitted this Summer. There is one thing in this connection worthy of note. The water troubles this Summer called attention to the emergency value of certain branch and loop lines, which have not hitherto been in high favor with critics of the property. Certain of these lines have this Summer saved an immense sum of money by supplementing the main line in times of washouts. This has served to remind people of what few seem to understand, namely, that for through business and much local business the Santa Fé is practically a double-track road in a very large part of its territory."

"What improvements have been made in the terminal facilities of the road?"

"The legal complications in the matter of the Chicago terminals seem to have been very satisfactorily adjusted so that the immense terminal property there will be at once under full control of the receivers and afterward of the new company. In St. Louis important changes have recently been made, giving the St. Louis and San Francisco first-class terminal facilities, including entrance into the new Union Station by virtue of its own rights."

"Are any extensions of the Atchison to be made?"

"I know nothing about such matters. They will all be in the hands of the new board. Some localities are intensely anxious for the building of local lines leading to the Santa Fé, and I presume that some will be built, either by the new company or locally—more likely by the latter method. In a general way, it is to be hoped that capitalists and the public will not be so foolish as to build very much more new competitive track.

"The present equipment of the system is in very fair condition, and is being put into first-class shape, especially in anticipation of the movement of the tremendous crops in Kansas and elsewhere."

"Is the road able to do all the business that will offer in that line during the next twelve months?"

"I think it likely that all the roads combined will be overtaxed for a part of this time. I regret to say that the financial condition of the Southwest is such that many people will rush their products to market with undue haste, thus overtaxing the railroads and also losing a large percentage of profit that might be gained if the products were marketed slowly and carefully. Many farmers will buy cattle to eat the cheap corn, and that, of course, will make in and out business for the railroads."

"What can you say about the condition of the country through which the lines of the Atchison system run?"

"That means the entire southwest quarter of the United States. My estimate of the condition of that region is that there has been a very decided improvement within the past two or three years. The mining business is slowly picking up; the cotton business has been very fair; the fruit business in California has been, and will probably continue to be, better than usual on account of the disasters in Florida. As for agriculture, the present year will turn out an unprecedented crop, the same being represented by a Kansas corn crop of between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels. The people of the southwestern quarter of the United States have been for from two to five years diligently recovering from the long speculative spree in which they indulged, and their convalescence is now very apparent.

"Up to the present time their effort has been to call in their promissory notes and get free of the incubus of debt. While this process is going on, of course, the people will buy little but absolute necessities. Nothing could be a surer sign of the general improvement than the changed political conditions in Kansas and Colorado. The people have discovered that if they borrow too much money they will be unable to pay either principal or interest, and that when they are in default they are financially and industrially handicapped in a thousand ways. Thrift, economy, and conservatism are more firmly in the saddle to-day in the southwest quarter of our country than ever before, and demagogues are more at a discount than ever before."

"When will the reorganization of the Atchison Road be completed, and the new Directors take possession of it?"

"The Reorganization Committee is the best authority on that subject. The decree in foreclosure has already been taken, and it only remains for the new company to be organized and the sale made. It is the general impression that the new company will be in full control by the 1st of January, or sooner. The Reorganization Committee will undoubtedly push matters without unnecessary delay. Meantime the receivers are conducting the property as heretofore."

"What do you think is the opinion of the people of the southwest quarter of the country on the silver question?"

"I believe a great majority of the voters are against unlimited free coinage of silver as demanded by the ultra-silver people. Indeed, I believe a great majority may be relied on to vote for a gold standard with a liberal use of silver under a changed ratio. Even if a majority do not now admit that this is where they stand, I have no doubt whatever that they will take that position at the conclusion of any campaign."

PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAIL.

Authoritative Statement that the War Is Ended—Mr. Huntington's Denial.

Officers high in the councils of the Panama Railroad Company declared without reservation yesterday that an agreement had been reached by which the warfare between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad would cease. This statement was made soon after the conclusion of a conference between President C. P. Huntington of the Pacific Mail and President J. Edward Simmons of the Panama Road.

According to the understanding of the Panama officers, a mutually satisfactory compromise of the differences between the two companies was arranged. The old contract, relating to trade at Central American ports, was abrogated and a new agreement satisfactory to both parties was framed. The Panama Company will withdraw its steamers from the Pacific coast trade, and the Pacific Mail Company will withdraw its steamers from the Atlantic coast trade, thereby leaving each company in full possession of what it considers its own proper field. No other details of the agreement were made public except that the new contract is for a period of three years with the privilege of renewal.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was not prepared to admit last evening that any agreement had been definitely reached. "We are coming closer together in our negotiations," he said, "but no final action has yet been taken. Certain matters about which there is a difference of opinion have been referred to counsel, and no further steps can be taken until a report from counsel is received."

SUIT AGAINST GREAT NORTHERN.

Minnesota Authorities Will Fight the Proposed Northern Pacific Plan.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 17.—An injunction suit was begun against the Great Northern Railway Company by Attorney General Childs this afternoon. Mr. Childs wholly ignores the decision in favor of the Great Northern in the United States court last Saturday.

The suit brought by the State is on the ground that the Great Northern-Northern Pacific consolidation would throttle competition, and that this is clearly illegal under the laws of Minnesota. The Attorney General demands that the Great Northern Railway Company, its officers, Directors, attorneys, agents, and servants be forever enjoined from in any manner consummating an arrangement, or in any manner consolidating with the Northern Pacific Company, and, furthermore, that a temporary injunction may be issued pending this litigation, and that this consolidation, if executed during the litigation, be declared null and void.

The suit was brought in the District Court and papers were served on the officers and attorneys of the company by Sheriff Chapel this morning.

Boston and Maine Report.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The sixty-second annual report of the Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, published to-day, covers the result of the operation of the road for the year ending June 30, 1895. President Tuttle says: "Compared with the preceding fiscal year, the revenues from operation have shown marked and satisfactory increases, notably during the last half of the period covered by this report, and it has been considered expedient to resume sundry large expenditures for permanent improvements that had been suspended or postponed because of the general depression in 1893 and 1894."

The gross income increased $884,016, and charges to operating expenses increased $933,948. From the surplus of $1,370,030, dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. were declared upon the common and preferred stock, amounting to $1,288,097, and additions were made to the sinking funds (less bonds canceled) of $72,749, leaving a balance in excess of all charges of $72,283, which has been credited to the profit and loss account. The policy of making no present increase in the dividend rate and of expending for necessary improvements all surplus earnings above 6 per cent. upon the common and preferred stock explains the large relative increase in the charges to operating expenses.

For the first time in many years the company is without floating indebtedness. Contracts were made during the year for $600,000 worth of new equipment.

Passenger Agents' Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The first session of the fortieth semi-annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents was opened to-day at the Vendome by the President, W. M. Davidson of Jacksonville, Fla. Of the 144 members less than fifty were in attendance. The committee appointed at the March meeting in New-York was to have made a report regarding the most effective means of controlling the issuance of through tickets by unreliable persons, but this was necessarily postponed because of the absence of the members of the committee. For the same reason there was no report from the committee on the new safety ticket.

The feature of the morning was the resignation of President Davidson. Mr. Davidson made a brief speech, in which he regretted that his leaving the railroad service made his action necessary. His resignation was accepted, and Vice President Dana J. Flanders of the Boston and Maine took the presidential chair, which he will retain until the next annual meeting.

New Philadelphia Traction Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The Union Traction Company, which has absorbed the Philadelphia Electric and People's Traction Companies, was formally organized this afternoon at the office of the People's Traction Company. John Lowber Welsh, President of the People's Traction Company, was elected President of the new corporation, and Charles O. Kruger was chosen as Secretary and Treasurer.

The Board of Directors was elected as follows: R. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, James McManes, Thomas Dolan, and George D. Widener of the Philadelphia Traction Company; J. Lowber Welsh, William H. Shelmerdine, and Caleb F. Fox of the People's Traction Company, and J. J. Sullivan, Alexander M. Fox, and Alfred Smith of the Electric Traction Company. The question of selecting a Vice President and a General Manager was not discussed. After the election of officers, the shareholders voted to increase the capital stock from $100,000, the sum named in the charter, to $30,000,000, as originally decided upon.

Advance in Iron Rates.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—As the result of a conference between Southern freight agents and the iron men, which has been in progress here two days, the advance of 50 cents a ton on iron freight rates, North and West, announced for Sept. 16, goes into full effect. The conference has adjourned, the railroads leaving the Southern Iron Committee to adjust other matters with the iron men.

The furnace men want contracts protected as to delivery for twelve months, while the railroads wish only six months' protection. It is evident that the railroads will force up rates as much as possible.

St. Paul's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the second week of September were $737,358; for the same period last year, $649,462; increase, $87,896.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—In order to test the power of the Texas authorities to fix minimum railroad rates, the Attorney General of that State will soon begin a suit against the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad to enforce the penalty for its refusal to comply with rates fixed by the State Commission.

—The stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, at a meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina, yesterday, unanimously ratified the lease of their road, made Aug. 16, for ninety years, to the Southern Railway Company.

—Dispatches from Chicago say that the Western roads have advanced the seaboard grain rates 5 cents a hundredweight, to take effect Oct. 1.

—M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Companies, is in New-York.

—The Rio Grande Western reports an increase in earnings for the second week in September of $5,800.

A Protest from Bootblacks.

The orders issued by Acting Chief Conlin last week that after Oct. 1 all street stands except those where newspapers, periodicals, fruit and soda water are sold must be removed brought a delegation of down-town bootblacks to Police Headquarters yesterday. They saw Commissioner Roosevelt and made a protest to him.

They claimed that stands inside the stoop line were legal and told the President that if they were ousted it would be police persecution. Commissioner Roosevelt sent for Acting Chief Conlin, who told them what the law was. He said they would have to move their stands after Oct. 1.

To Succeed the Rev. Dr. Hall.

The official boards of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will meet Monday with the object of taking steps to select a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, who was for many years the honored and distinguished rector of the church.

So far as could be learned yesterday no one has been definitely spoken of for the place. It is not considered likely that the Trustees and Wardens will make an immediate choice. The feeling in the church is said to be in favor of selecting a man whose individuality shall bear some resemblance to that of Dr. Hall.

A Sing Sing Convict Drowned.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 17.—John Dolson, colored, a convict serving a term for burglary and sentenced from Newburg, N. Y., while employed at the prison pier to-day, was attacked with an apoplectic fit. He fell in the river and was drowned.

A CHILD INHUMANLY TREATED

Burrell Bayar, Jr., of Brooklyn Was Tied to an Arbor, in Sun and Rain, by His Stepmother.

A case of unmitigated cruelty to a child came to public notice yesterday in Brooklyn. According to the story told in the Ewen Street Police Court, Burrell Bayar, Jr., eight years old, had been chained like a dog for three days and nights by his stepmother to the grape arbor in the garden in the rear of the premises, 83 Devoe Street.

Burrell Bayar, the father of the boy, was arraigned before Justice Laimbeer yesterday on complaint of Agent Meyer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He said he had been unaware of the cruelty practiced on his child. He was paroled in Agent Meyer's custody. Mrs. Bayar would have been arraigned but for the fact that she was ill in bed.

The case came to the notice of Mrs. Julia Mott, a city missionary, last Friday. She went into the yard of the house adjoining Bayar's, and, peeping through a hole in the fence, saw the little boy tied to the grape arbor. He had been fed by the neighbors for three days. He had been exposed to the scorching sun of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. During the storm Thursday night he crouched under the arbor, crying. His only covering was a cotton shirt, which was soaking wet. He was left thus exposed in the cold wind of Friday. Mrs. Mott passed the poor little fellow a

LOST LAND AND AWARD

The Alleged Swindling of the Heirs of John Brennan.

SOME OF THEM ARE NOW PAUPERS

Strange Transactions of A. J. Wightman, E. Osborn Smith, and W. C. Smith to Secure Valuable Property.

Andrew J. Wightman, the disbarred lawyer who has served several terms in State prison, bobbed up again yesterday as a party to an alleged conspiracy by which the heirs of John Brennan were swindled out of an award for condemned property.

Wightman was in his time a good lawyer, and when he went to the bad a number of years ago he put his legal knowledge to extensive use in engineering various schemes.

According to James Kearney, counsel for the Brennan heirs, Wightman in this particular instance acted as the confederate of E. Osborn Smith, a real estate dealer, and his brother, Walter C. Smith.

The alleged victims of this combination are wretchedly poor. John Brennan's widow is in the Almshouse. Mrs. Mary Walch, a daughter, is in the Charity Hospital, and William, the only surviving son, is a driver in the Street-Cleaning Department. All the heirs are as ignorant as they are poor.

When John Brennan died, in 1883, he owned a plot of land on Orchard Street, in the annexed district. His heirs were too poor to pay the taxes on the unimproved land, and it was sold by the Tax Collector of the then Town of Morrisania to the Town Government. It was resold in a like manner three times, and finally, when Morrisania was annexed, it was acquired by the authorities of this city, with the privilege to the owners of getting it back at any time by paying the old taxes with interest and costs.

Proceedings were begun some time ago by the city for widening the street on which this plot of ground faces, and the Commissioners awarded $831.20 damages to the "unknown owners" of the property, the land in the meantime having increased in value until it is now estimated to be worth $5,500. The Brennans never heard of this award. In fact, they had lost all interest in the property, deeming themselves too poor ever to reclaim it.

But E. Osborn Smith, according to Mr. Kearney, watched the award, and through Wightman he discovered the heirs. Then he and Wightman, Mr. Kearney says, go to William Brennan and offer $500 for the property. William Brennan, in an affidavit, swears that Smith and Wightman told him that the property had been sold for taxes so many times that it was practically eaten up, and that he was lucky to get $500.

Brennan declares that, relying on these statements, he took the money, and the property was conveyed to Walter C. Smith. Then the alleged conspirators at once got an order from the Supreme Court making the award of $831.20 to the "unknown owners" payable to Walter C. Smith. Thus they cleared $331.20, so far, over their disbursement, besides having title to the land.

They then cleared the title by paying all the arrears of taxes, amounting to $1,713.54. Next, Mr. Kearney declares, they had the property conveyed to Mrs. Annie Smith, Walter C. Smith's wife, and she at once mortgaged it for $2,000.

With this sum received in cash, the Smiths and Wightman have so far made about $600 out of the transaction, besides owning an equity in the property, which Mr. Kearney declares is equal to an additional profit of $3,500. And in the meantime the Brennans, mother and daughter, remain as pauper charges on the community, while the son manages a scanty living as a cart driver.

Mr. Kearney yesterday asked Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, to set aside the order giving the award of $831.20 to Walter C. Smith, and letting it revert to the "unknown owners," as before.

Judge Beekman reserved decision. Should he decide in favor of the Brennans, Mr. Kearney will start in to get the property back for his clients.

MUST PAY OR GO TO JAIL.

Hannah Downey Ordered to Surrender $5,000 Which She Claims.

Hannah Downey, the fearless spinster, will have to surrender, within five days, $5,000 belonging to her sister Julia's estate or go to jail. Surrogate Arnold yesterday made an order to this effect.

Hannah and Julia Downey were Harlem washerwomen for five years. When Julia died, about a year ago, there was $5,000 deposited in her name in a Harlem bank. Hannah drew this out under a power of attorney executed by Julia, who subscribed her mark. Hannah alleged that the $5,000 constituted the joint savings of a lifetime of her sister and herself, and that it had always been understood that the survivor was to have all the money to provide against want when old age made work at the washtub impossible.

John Downey, a brother, and Mary Kelly, a niece, told another story. They said that the $5,000 was Julia's individual property; that she had always saved her money, while Hannah spent hers in good living. Mrs. Kelly had herself appointed as administratrix of Julia's estate, and obtained from the Surrogate an order directing Hannah to surrender the $5,000.

This Hannah stoutly refused to do, and an order was recently obtained from Surrogate Arnold directing her to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt.

Hannah appeared in her own person before the Surrogate to argue this motion, but the Surrogate would not hear her because she had no lawyer. Instead, he now directs that she must comply with the original order to turn over the money or else go behind the bars.

Those who know Miss Hannah best say that she will go to jail and stay there for the rest of her life rather than give up the money.

REBUKED BY JUDGE FITZGERALD.

A Stolen Diamond Returned to the Owner by Counsel for James Goss.

Amos Evans, a criminal lawyer, talked very vigorously yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald and a jury in the Court of General Sessions about the alleged "persecution" by the police of James Goss, who is a notorious thief.

The lawyer was particularly severe on Capt. O'Brien, the head of the Detective Bureau, and he grew so vindictive that Judge Fitzgerald finally lost patience and said, peremptorily:

"You must stop this abuse, Sir, at once. You cannot talk that way here."

Goss is under indictment on many charges of theft. The charge he was tried on yesterday was made by Daniel Kops of 221 Canal Street, who swore that Goss snatched a diamond pin valued at $150 out of his shirt front on Jan. 14, in a Third Avenue cable car.

David Lambert, a Third Avenue jeweler and a brother-in-law of Kops, testified that Joel H. Marks, the law partner of Mr. Evans, had brought the diamond pin to him after Goss's arrest, with the suggestion that they "let up" on the prisoner.

Mr. Marks was sent for at this point by Judge Fitzgerald, who ordered the lawyer to take the stand. He admitted taking the stolen pin to Lambert.

"Was your firm engaged at that time to defend Goss?" demanded the Court.

"Yes, Sir," admitted the lawyer, flushing violently.

The trial will be continued to-day.

ACTOR LEONARD GETS HIS DESERTS.

Five Years' Imprisonment for Decoying and Robbing a Physician.

Harry Leonard, the young actor of 147 East Twenty-second Street, was yesterday sentenced to five years in State prison.

With William Clark, a bartender, Leonard robbed Dr. Henry Coffin of a gold watch and $14 in money. Dr. Coffin was decoyed into Leonard's room by the two young men on the plea that his services were needed for a sick man. When the thieves got him inside they jumped on him, and snatching his property they made off. They did the same with other victims.

Clark is still to be sentenced.

DR. HASSELL CHARGES BLACKMAIL.

He Will Defend Miss Gillick's Breach of Promise Suit.

Dr. Samuel Hassell, the wealthy young dentist of 112 West Thirty-eighth Street, says that Miss Julia Gillick is trying to blackmail him, and he is going to defend the breach of promise suit Miss Gillick brought some time ago. The young woman, who lives at 335 East Eighth Street, wants $25,000 damages.

She recently got judgment by default in the Court of Common Pleas, because the defendant had failed to put in an answer, and it was generally believed that the dentist would not defend the suit.

This impression was shown to be erroneous yesterday, when Dr. Hassell's counsel got an order from Judge Pryor, setting aside the default and permitting him to put in an answer.

Veterans Seek Reinstatement.

Counsel for Justin Patten, a veteran of the civil war, and Thomas Maloney, a veteran fireman, who were dismissed last June, without charges, by Commissioner Waring, from the Street-Cleaning Department, asked Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to decide whether the Commissioner has the right to discharge veterans in order to reduce expenses and to retain employes who are not veterans.

Their counsel, Philip M. Goodhart, asked for a writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner Waring to reinstate them. He contended that, as they were veterans, they could only be discharged for cause. A representative of the Corporation Counsel's office argued that veterans could be discharged to reduce expenses.

Decision was reserved.

A Transfer by W. H. Riker Opposed.

Orlando H. Jadwin and others have brought a suit in the Supreme Court to set aside the transfer of certain notes and money amounting to over $50,000 made by William H. Riker to William B. Riker.

The Rikers owned a drug store on Sixth Avenue, under the firm name of William B. Riker Sons & Co. It is alleged that in February, 1892, they sold out to a syndicate, the price paid being $50,000 in notes. It is asserted that the notes and money obtained from the sale were transferred by William H. to William B. Riker for the purpose of defrauding the creditors of the drug house.

The plaintiffs in this suit say they hold judgments against the firm of William B. Riker Sons & Co. amounting to $5,586.45.

Special Sessions Court Attacked.

The old question of the constitutionality of the act creating the Court of Special Sessions was raised again yesterday by Charles Haldane, counsel for Mary O'Hearn.

The woman was sentenced by Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, to serve three months in the City Prison for violating the excise law.

Mr. Haldane obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the Superior Court, alleging that the woman's imprisonment was illegal, because the Court of Special Sessions was created by an act in violation of the Constitution.

Judge Dugro reserved decision.

G. W. Wolf Sent to Elmira.

George W. Wolf, bookkeeper to Pottier, Stymus & Co., furniture dealers, at 357 Lexington Avenue, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge Cowing, in Part II., of the General Sessions Court, on a charge of stealing $2,600 from his employers on March 11.

Edward A. Davies of 1,713 Madison Avenue, Wolf's alleged accomplice, who attempted suicide after being locked up at Police Headquarters, on Sept. 11, was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, and pleaded not guilty.

More Delay for Sheriff Tamsen.

The argument on the demurrer which Sheriff Tamsen was to interpose to the indictment for allowing the escape of prisoners from Ludlow Street Jail, was again postponed yesterday until to-morrow.

The argument has already been postponed three times.

The postponement yesterday was on account of the absence of Col. Fellows from the city. He is to argue for the people and Gen. Tracy for the Sheriff.

Wants the Police Cases Tried.

District Attorney Fellows was in Albany yesterday to advise Gov. Morton as to the necessity for calling an extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for next month. Col. Fellows wants the extraordinary term called in order to dispose of the police bribery cases that still remain untried.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Clarence Barnett, a dry goods broker, who lives at Twenty-second Avenue and Eighty-third Street, Bensonhurst, L. I., was held in $3,000 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of having arranged to defraud the Southern Pacific Railroad Company by fraudulently supplying counterfeit passenger tickets.

—William R. Thompson of Boston, who was arrested on Aug. 27 on a charge of having smuggled a number of lace handkerchiefs, scarfs, and shawls into this country on board the steamship State of California from Glasgow, was held in $1,250 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Alexander to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

—John McMartin, a note broker of 34 East Ninth Street, was sentenced yesterday to ten months' imprisonment in the penitentiary by Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, for forging a check for $250 on the Hide and Leather National Bank.

—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe handed down a decision declaring valid the letters patent No. 225,704, granted to Rudolph d'Heureux as inventor of an improvement in safety devices for windows.

—Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, yesterday reserved decision in an action brought by Mrs. Fannie K. Browne, an actress, for an absolute divorce from Thomas Browne, whose stage name is Earl Browne.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Carroll vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 2—Douglas vs. same. 3—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hutchinson.

Class IV.—4—Matter of Beach Avenue. 5—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. 6—Matter of Fairmont Gas Coal Company. 7—Kilian vs. Nason.

Class VII.—8—Scisco vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 9—Seymour vs. same. 10—Franstadt vs. Newman. 11—Duffy vs. Haffen. 12—Blum vs. Fleishman. 13—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hammerstein. 14—Orr vs. Hackett. 15—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Graham.

Class VIII.—16—People, &c., vs. Delaney. 17—Randolph vs. Youenes. 18—Aitkens vs. Herzog. 19—Powers vs. Birdsall. 20—Goldman vs. McGrau. 21—Kinsler vs. Morgan. 22—Boskowitz vs. Lichtenheim. 23—Same vs. same. 24—Dawson vs. Young Woman's Christian Association. 25—Blackinton vs. Roberts. 26—West Side Bank vs. Livingstone. 27—Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company. 28—Bond vs. Cronin. 29—Phoenix Bank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 30—Tobish vs. Goodstein. 31—Phoenix National Bank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 32—People, &c., vs. Condon. 33—Higgins vs. McCart. 34—Milbank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 35—Exborn vs. Exborn. 36—People, &c., vs. Parrati. 37—Ewing vs. Spence. 38—Bay Shoe Company vs. Shane. 39—Matter of Mooney. 40—Hatch vs. Zeller. 41—Goodman vs. Feldhusen. 42—Knauer vs. Sire. 43—Byrne vs. Dunn. 44—Cooke vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Peace Upon: 1—Batcheller & Peterson Company. 2—R. B. Beaumont Company. 3—Bogota City Railway Company. 4—Coal Handling Machinery Construction Company. 5—Columbus Slate Company. 6—Corporation of Hazard, Hazard & Co. 7—Davidge Fertilizer Company. 8—Davis Adjustable Shade Company. 9—Elmsford Park Company. 10—Eveleth Printing Company. 11—N. K. Fairbank Company. 12—Fifth Avenue Storage Warehouse Company. 13—Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 14—Financier Company. 15—Fourteenth Street Spar Verein. 16—Frederick J. Meyers Manufacturing Company. 17—Fuchs & Beiderhase. 18—Guarantee Identification Company. 19—Hussey Re-Heater and Steam Plant Improvement Company. 20—Inman. 21—International Wine Company. 22—John Ashcroft Patent Grate Bar and Furnace Door Manufacturing Company. 23—John Kroeder Company. 24—Lovell Manufacturing Company. 25—Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company. 26—Moldaur Company. 27—Napoleon Thompson Company. 28—National Improvement Company. 29—National Mosaic Marble Company. 30—New-York and Perry Coal and Iron Company. 31—New-York Photogravure Company. 32—New-York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company. 33—New-York Tartar Company. 34—Récamier Manufacturing Company. 35—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 36—Smith Farms Dairy Company. 37—Thomson. 38—Union Glass Company. 39—United Tooth Crown Company. 40—Wells Rustless Iron Company. 41—L. & C. Wise Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of: 215—Samuel H. Greene. 216—Samuel H. Greene. 217—Edward D. E. Greene. 223—Julia Stevens. 227—John H. Page. 228—John H. Chambers. 200—James Henderson.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: George Chance, Miguel Garcia, Joseph Loeb, Lewis Fox, Starr V. Totten, Antoinette D. Stuart, Jacob B. Small, Theresia Pfannenschlag. At 2 P. M.: Benjamin M. Morris, Barbet Karl, Pauline Bischel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT — General Term. — Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—James Goss. 2—Charles Lehne. 3—Andrew Belden. 4—Charles Brady. 5—Anthony Washington. 6—George Stone. 7—Edward A. Rogers. 8—George Appo. 9—Frank Celler. 10—Meier Katz. 11—Edith Palmer. 12—Charles Lockman, Abraham Frankenstein, and Henry Diamond.

Pleadings.—1—Adelina Williams. 2—Dennis Shea. 3—Louis Valpe. 4—John O. Hamilton. 5—Kate Stokesburger. 6—Mary Shaw. 7—Carlo Ferraro. 8—Maggie Hamilton and Thomas Hamilton. 9—George Brady. 10—John White. 11—John Hanlon. 12—John Weber. 13—Sidney Herman. 14—James Kelly. 15—Jacob Schoenthal, Frederick Well, and Samuel Klein. 16—Joseph Gilman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Johanna Angerbauer. 2—Morris Welsberger. 3—Charles Spencer. 4—Percy Boerum. 5—Edward Klewitz. 6—Max Farbish. 7—Michael Cathaldo. 8—Annie Sweeney. 9—Louis Devolowitch. 10—John C. Enright. 11—Edia Cauly. 12—John McDonald. 13—Ferdinand Santo. 14—August Behrer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Wilmer E. Booth. 2—Alfonso Guida, Petro Follemeda, and Michael Fermolte. 3—John Doyle and Edward McElroy. 4—Michael Grady. 5—Francesco Petrone. 6—John M. Finkbone. 7—Alfred Kasanowsky. 8—Charles Pielsel. 9—William Carey and John Ryan. 10—James Sullivan. 11—William Buerg. 12—James Mahoney. 13—Fountain Tombs. 14—Patrick Geoghegan.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Jay vs. Wolf—John B. Pine. Lynch vs. Clark—Lewis L. Delafield. Bowery Savings Bank vs. Carroll—Eugene A. Philbin. Bell vs. Weinstein—Edward Mohrlein. Bowers vs. Weed—John B. Pine. Dexter vs. Kaplan—P. Whitehead. Shaw vs. United State and Brazil Mail Steamship Company—John B. Pine. Frohman vs. Manhattan Railway Company; Fisher vs. same; Conrachen vs. same; Miller vs. same; Beinhan vs. same; Weil vs. same; Deratimes vs. same—Charles H. Truax, George H. Taylor, and William F. Gardner, Eckart vs. Osborn—George C. Holt.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.

Matter of Lemaire Decorative and Electrical Manufacturing Company—Samuel B. Paul.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Anson O. Kittredge vs. Kettredge Company—Edwin B. Goodell. Lawrence B. Lynch vs. Denis C. McCarthy—Edward R. Sanford.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.

David Rosenbaum vs. Michael Lec—Harry Harris.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE COURT.—Abbott, S.

Account of Sarah Ann Bates. Estate of John Hughes. Accounts of Thomas Burke, Arthur Mullen, Mary or Ann Mullen, and Charles F. Bohman. Estate of Mortimer McConvill. Account of Matthew L. White. Estate of Daniel W. Northrup. Accounts of George M. Mait, Ann Rothang, formerly Stopka; Henry Scherinks, Mary Sheffield, Michael O'Grady, Henerratta Edsall, Frederick Stebbins, and Patrick Shea. Estate of Agnes S. Clayton, Jacob Wilson, and Thomas Cody. Will of Valentine Kirsch. Account of Robert S. Hayward. Transfer taxes of Emma M. Warner, Ann Read, Anne C. Wilsey, Frank Greenland, George Zimmerman, and Asher Wright.

DURRANT-LAMONT CASE DRAGS ALONG

Prosecution Weaving a Web; Defense Confident of Acquittal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 17.—Slowly the prosecution is taking Theodore Durrant up to the Emanuel Baptist Church door with Blanche Lamont. Another long step was taken yesterday, and the two traced to the "Mission"—to the corner of either Valencia and Twenty-first Streets or Valencia and Twenty-second Streets.

If they got off the car at Twenty-second Street they were within 500 feet of the church doors. Now the next move in the progression will undoubtedly be to bring out the testimony of Martin Quinlan, who says he saw Durrant and the young woman at Twenty-second and Bartlett Streets; then will probably come the story of Mrs. Leak, who saw them enter the church, and then the reluctant tale of Organist King, to whom Durrant appeared flustered and said he had been overcome by gas. After this there is still the pawnbroker's story of the attempt to pawn the dead girl's rings, and the other bits of corroborative evidence to bolster up the main case.

And after all that is over the defense will begin the work of tearing the whole fabric to pieces. The lawyers for the defense, in the face of all that is piled up against them, are easy and confident.

"We will clear him in three minutes," is an expression said to have been dropped by one of them.

So the great throngs continue to pack the City Hall corridors, waiting for an opportunity to gain the coveted seats in Judge Murphy's courtroom. A sensation was looked for when it was reported that Mrs. B. Holland, the "sweet pea girl," would take the stand that she was in Durrant's company on the day of Blanche Lamont's murder, but, like many other similar reports, it has proved to be without foundation.

Convention of Odd-Fellows.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 17.—The annual convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is making things livelier here than they have been for some weeks past, the big parade to-day bringing thousands of people to the city. There were over 1,000 men in line, and they paraded through the principal streets. To-night the reunion of the past grand representatives took place in the First Baptist Church on Pacific Avenue. Past Grand Sire Campbell of Ontario presided, and addresses were delivered by George B. Davis of Richmond, Va., and John R. Cochrum of Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair Wednesday, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler in Southern Maine.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, westerly, shifting to southerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair during the day, but with increasing cloudiness; continued warm and light, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southerly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair and light variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, showers in southern, portion, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair in the interior, local showers on the coast, easterly to southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, and TENNESSEE, fair and continued warm, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, possibly preceded by local thunderstorms in extreme northeastern portion, southwesterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, increasing cloudiness, and probably local showers during the afternoon or night, wind shifting to southerly. INDIANA, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer in central portion. ILLINOIS, generally fair and continued warm southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, local showers, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, variable winds, slightly warmer. WISCONSIN, local rains, followed by fair in east, fair in west portions, variable winds, warmer in east and cooler in west portions. MISSOURI, fair, and continued warm southwesterly winds.

KANSAS, fair, light westerly winds. IOWA, fair, westerly winds, cooler in western portion. NEBRASKA, fair, westerly winds, cooler. MINNESOTA, local showers in east, fair in west portions, northerly winds, becoming variable, cooler in southern portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer in northwestern portion. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Superior and at Escanaba section.

The barometer has fallen generally in all districts. It continues highest on the South Atlantic coast, and it is low in the Upper Mississippi Valley and north of Montana. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the central valleys, and slightly cooler in the lake regions. The weather continues generally fair, except in the upper lake region and on the Gulf coast, where local showers are reported.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Resaca, Ga., 1.25; Florence, Ala., 2.70. Warm, generally fair weather will continue in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, except local showers on the Gulf coast. Local showers are also indicated for the lake regions.

TURKS AND THE TRUTH

Modern Improvements in the Moral Code of the Orient.

WHEN AN EASTERN LIE IS NOT A LIE

Some Mohammedan Theories Applied to Rustem Pasha's Denial of a "Painful Interview" with Salisbury.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Did Lord Salisbury's towering indignation at Turkish perfidy descend upon the head of the Sultan in the person of the innocent and highly sensitive Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James, or did it not? Did Rustem Pasha shed tears of sorrow and dismay as he informed the Sultan of how the impending doom of the Ottoman Empire had been pronounced in no uncertain tones by so august a person as the great Premier of England, erstwhile zealous champion of the integrity of the same Ottoman Empire, or did he not?

The interest attaching to these queries is much enhanced in the eyes of multitudes of anxious people by the more serious question involved, namely: Did so competent a specialist as the noble Marquis of Salisbury make an official declaration, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, informing the civilized world that the sorely vexed problem of the security of life and honor for Christians in Turkey, in its deplorably slow progress toward a solution, had at last taken one definite step forward and would not fall back again into chaos if her Majesty's Government could help it? Seeing how well her Majesty's Government can help it, it may be stated that since the ill-fated Sixty-first Article of the treaty of Berlin, nothing more important has been placed upon the records of European politics for the Christians of Armenia, and the greater the regret of a confiding public, therefore, that a cloud of uncertainty has been allowed to settle upon this last addition to the record.

It is but a simple case. It was a Paris dispatch, "furnished by a responsible news agency," that told of a Constantinople letter containing "the text of a dispatch sent by Rustem Pasha" to the Sultan and telling of a "painful interview" with Lord Salisbury. Then followed the denial on the part of the Ambassador: "Rustem Pasha says that no such dispatch has been written by him." The well-known New-York paper that has served for many a month as the Sultan's American organ for denials produced an "absolute denial" cable from London. There this interesting case has rested, and, as the Sublime Porte publishes no Red Book of correspondence with her officials concerning their missions of blood or peaceful negotiations, evidently all hope of further light on the subject from diplomatic sources must be doomed to disappointment.

It was stated in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago that on a point of supreme interest to the American people the notions of the Chinese were certainly very peculiar. It was shown on competent authority that a lie in China has embryonic properties, the ultimate developments of which decide the final destiny of the lie. When a falsehood is transferred from the celestial brain and deposited in any other, it there and then undergoes a remarkable change, and secures a new lease of life, a kind of future probation, as it were; in fact, it becomes a truth and is given the privilege of remaining so, unless by some unfortunate accident it should be found out, when it suddenly degenerates and becomes a hopeless lie. Nor does this revelation of ethical chemistry depend for merit upon any specious reasoning or trick of logic. The ethical teachers of the Celestial Empire will calmly ask you if the lie in question is not a truth for the person who hears it, and if it does not remain for him as truly real as the greatest truth? How, then, can truth be also falsehood at the same time? But if it is found out and its identity absorbed into what for the other man is a lie, then the truth is simply lost and only the lie remains. This must sound interesting, to say the least, to the unsophisticated Western mind, and suggests a vast field of new possibilities. Thus, the liar may be regarded as a benefactor of the race for increasing the universal fund of truth, dependent, of course, upon his proficiency in successfully guarding his brood of lies from being found out. This much is certain: If a lie is not found out, it is not a lie, and the liar has committed no offense.

It has been the prerogative of Oriental masters of thought to bring to light in the realm of ethics and psychology these remarkable discoveries, which, however comforting to the popular mind in the Orient, are most puzzling to the average Western thinker, who, moreover, must feel no little misgiving in his mind, since it must be evident that without a due appreciation of the real import of these ethical and intellectual convictions of Oriental nations, our relations, diplomatic and otherwise, with the rising and falling empires of the East must come to serious grief.

Now the Mohammedan school, as the last corner upon the field, has introduced not a few radical modern improvements into the moral code of the Orient and produced a system that, seen in practice, fairly takes away the breath of the most fantastic of liberal schools in the West. A lie for the Mohammedan is not a lie at all, even at the inception, if it can be made true by any manner of means. In reality, his is truthfulness with a vengeance—such supreme adoration of truth that even the least genuine semblance to it is counted sufficient to sanctify a legion of falsehoods in a statement. This certainly goes one better than the feeble device of our Chinaman, who must walk gingerly while his truth is hatching. Thousands of Turks and Arabs have been accused of bearing false witness in Turkish courts in order to rob Christians; Sultans and Ministers of the Porte have been charged with deliberate lying to European diplomats, when in fact these victims of a misconception may have been adhering to the strict truth, and may have slept with clear consciences. To take an old and notorious example: Vast Armenian lands were confiscated by a Turkish Bey, who settled Turks upon them, alleging that the lands belonged to their fathers. Those were days when the Armenians dared to complain to the authorities. So they went to court, and an imposing group of old Turks came to swear for the truth, the Turk's oath being final evidence in Mohammedan courts, and no Christian evidence being allowed to stand against it; for how could a Mohammedan ever swear falsely in the name of the Prophet? Among other devices these Turks covered the inner soles of their shoes with earth from the seized lands. They stood before the venerable Judge and swore: "Your Honor, the earth we are treading upon is our own." Judgment was rendered. The estates were surely theirs, and the Armenians made false charges. The records of Turkish courts are full of judgments rendered on just such sworn testimony.

Verbs, participles, synonyms—anything in earth or in heaven that will make the simple utterance alone true is sufficient for the conscientious Turk to entitle him to truthfulness and the reward of the righteous. And what requires special emphasis for any one brought up in Christian ways is that those perjured rascals went to their houses, that were not their houses, feeling justified far more than the penitent Pharisee did. This is what makes the Mohammedan, with his unnatural paraphernalia of armies and navies, officials, envoys, and ambassadors, a most dangerous factor in the midst of Western civilization—his villainy backed by a clear conscience. The last eruption of that "vicious and inhuman system" has made this clearer than ever.

There are more intelligent people to-day throughout the civilized world than ever before who understand the truth of the statement that, "it was a disastrous mistake of the treaty of Paris in 1856 to admit, for the first time, the barbarous Government of Turkey into the comity of European nations." For not only has Turkey proved herself, in the words of Lord Salisbury, "the most oppressive and rapacious of governments," but her so-called civilization has been found to differ radically from that of the civilized world in the most vital part, and Mohammedan rule over Christians is a monstrous anomaly. A proper comprehension of this fact by American Ministers would serve to save them and the Government they represent from much humiliation.

In the light of Mohammedan conceptions of essential truth, the most astute logician will approach with trembling any Turkish official dispatch to differentiate things in the fastidious strife of truth with falsehood. Now, concerning the Paris dispatch, no one will dare to intimate that it was not "a baseless invention," in spite of the fact that every report of the Sassoun massacres was labeled in the same way by the faithful guardians of the Sultan's honor. It should only be borne in mind that, if the basis of the Rustem Pasha's "denial," absolute or otherwise, should happen to be the fact that the said dispatch was not "written by him," but by his Secretary, or that "no such dispatch" was sent to the Sultan, but one differing in grammatical arrangement or the division of periods, no discredit could attach to the Pasha as a faithful Moslem, but that he would still be held a worthy follower of Sultan after Sultan and Turkish Ministers without number who promised "reforms," and caused the Blue Books of England to be burdened with the stories of Hatt-I-Humayoon and Imperial Iradé involving the equality of Christians and Mussulmans in Turkey, when they knew very well that there was no truth in them, since the sacred law of Mohammed could allow no such equality, and that as past masters in the art of handling strict truth they were making solemn promises with no more intention of carrying them out than if they had pledged their honor to promote vegetation in the moon.

Nor could any one assert that some worthy genius, in an evil hour of misguided inspiration, may not have created the "letter" or "dispatch" in question on behalf of Rustem Pasha, as the most appropriate experience that should have come to him at this eventful time, and that even a "responsible news agency" may not have been deluded into accepting such a creation; but it is worthy of attention that the reported interview happened to be a most timely production and exactly coincided with the sense of the entire civilized world; that if an interview did take place at all, the dismemberment of Turkey was a most fitting subject to come into it incidentally, and Lord Salisbury was just the man to put it into such trenchant and purposeful words; and that if there is a person who, in telling the dreadful tale to his sovereign, would be moved to tears and be "overcome," Rustem Pasha, as he is known, is the man.

But, surely, the situation is serious beyond expression. The civilized world is sick of having her ear polluted with the account of horrible deeds that could not be surpassed by unclean spirits gone mad, and of listening to "the cry of misery" that has gone up from the dominions of the Turk "generation after generation." Lord Salisbury has done much since reentering the Foreign Office to redeem the honor of England as regards the fate of Armenia. But if he did not tell Rustem Pasha that unless European control of the administration of Armenia was accepted by the Porte, the powers, led by England, would step in and attend to it themselves, and that any further opposition on the part of his Government would be "the signal for the dismemberment of Turkey," then it is high time his Lordship did so, not only for the honor of England, but of every other decent Government under the sun preparing to face the judgment of the twentieth century.

JUNIUS, Jr.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1895.

SENOR FOMBONA'S ARREST

Not Likely that the Venezuelan Minister Will Take Any Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Señor Fombona, the attaché of the Venezuelan Legation who was convicted and fined in New-York for insulting a woman on the street, has returned to Washington, and there is now talk of a protest to the State Department by the Venezuelan Minister, Señor Andrade, based on the arrest of the attaché.

There is no doubt expressed that Fombona was guilty of the offense for which he was fined. The Revised Statutes, however, make it appear that the Magistrate who fined him, the policeman who made the arrest, and the young woman who made the complaint are liable to fine and imprisonment for the part they played in enforcing the law for the protection of American citizens, male and female, against a member of a foreign legation temporarily in the country. Sections 4,063 and 4,064 of the Revised Statutes say:

Whenever any writ or process is sued out or prosecuted by any person in any court of the United States, or of a State, or any Judge or Justice, whereby the person of any public Minister of any foreign Prince or State, authorized and received as such by the President or any domestic or domestic servant of any such members, is arrested and imprisoned, or his goods or chattels are distrained, seized, or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed void. Whenever any writ or process is issued out in violation of these preceding sections, every person by whom the same is obtained or prosecuted, whether as party or as attorney or solicitor, and every officer concerned in executing it, shall be deemed a violator of the laws of nations, and a disturber of the public repose, and shall be imprisoned for not more than three years and fined in the discretion of the Court.

These sections, it is contended, cover the case of Fombona, who stands next in rank to the Secretary of the Venezuelan Legation. Señor Andrade said this afternoon that he had not yet given the matter his serious attention, and was not prepared to say what he would do. He has had a conference with Señor Fombona, however, and has also called upon the Venezuelan Consul at New-York for a report of the affair. Although he will not talk for publication, Señor Andrade is said to feel that the dignity of his country has been insulted in these proceedings.

State Department officers refuse to take the matter seriously, it appearing to them extremely improbable that the Venezuelan Minister will care to jeopardize the cordial relations now existing between the United States and his country, particularly at the present time, when Venezuela is seeking the aid of the United States in the matter of her boundary dispute with Great Britain, by demanding satisfaction for the arrest of the attaché. Should he take official notice of the matter the chief result would probably be to direct attention to the license afforded by "the laws of nations."

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS' DEPARTURE

Resident Members May Attend Fifteenth District Senatorial Convention.

The Good Government Clubs will make a new departure to-night, when the first Senatorial District Convention ever held in the organization will meet at Club A, 722 Lexington Avenue.

The convention is for the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and all members of Good Government Clubs residing in the Senatorial district, which extends from Fourteenth to Ninety-sixth Street, and from Lexington Avenue to Eighth Avenue, will have a right to particip

IN A "PROHIBITION" TOWN

Wellsville Is Without Licenses, but Not Without Drinks.

NO SALOONS, EITHER—LAWFUL ONES

Call for "Hop Soda" and One Gets Beer—Go into Another Place and Whisky Is Set Out Without the Asking.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Wellsville is a thriving little place on the line of the Erie Road in Allegany County.

With a number of other towns in the county, this is a "no-license" town, that is to say, the Excise Board decides that no licenses shall be issued, and that the town shall be in effect a prohibition town. The members of the Board of Excise are elected on this issue, and just at present a majority of them hold ideas that the town "goes dry."

This term "dry" is used chiefly in its official sense. Wellsville is a good town. In the stores, at the Post Office, and at the other loafing places of the farmers who come into the village one of the bits of gossip which is frequently discussed is the alleged appearance of some well-to-do citizens at a theatre. There is diligence on the part of some of the good people in ascertaining just who does go to the theatre, and with an air of seriousness they relate how one or another of their neighbors is becoming so liberal that when he was last in New-York he went to a variety show. This, of course, causes a considerable sensation.

Some do not understand just why Mr. So-and-So should have gone to the variety show, but the fact that he did, and that they do not know why, and that he refuses to say just what he saw there, makes it a matter of deep concern to those who have not recently been in New-York themselves.

The tone of the community is highly moral, and this is shown in many ways other than the official action of the Board of Excise as regards the sale of liquor. The county fair was recently held here. It was a model. No fakirs with gambling devices were allowed, and the immoralities of such a thing and a side show in which women danced in short skirts were unheard of. The most sensational incident of the fair was a race between the hose teams from this town and the town of Cuba, and while some of the more immoral of the young men did, when by themselves, offer to bet 50 cents on the home team, there was nothing that could be considered gambling in its widely demoralizing form.

But although the town goes dry when the Excise Board meets, and although the neighbors keep such close track of who goes to the theatre, and although it is one of the proud boasts of all who were connected with the fair that there was no gambling—in spite of all this it is possible to obtain a drink in the good town of Wellsville.

Long-time residents of the place who are somewhat versed in the practical affairs of the village told the correspondent of The New-York Times that there were at least twenty places in the town where "spirituous and malt liquors, wine or cider," could be procured. In short, they said it was no trick at all to get a drink at any time of the day or night, Sundays excepted, and they maintained that prohibition as it is exercised in this community does not prohibit.

The way this discussion came up was this: The Times's correspondent was walking along the street with one of the citizens, when he asked if there was any feeling here on the excise question, as it had been developed in some other parts of the State by the Sunday closing in New-York.

"No," the citizen said; "I don't think it has been stirred up any by the action in New-York, but you understand this is a temperance town. It goes 'no license.' It's a strong temperance place, and there are a whole lot of others scattered through the country just like it."

"There are no saloons here, then?" asked The Times's correspondent.

"We don't call them saloons."

"What do you call them?"

"Well," he said, "there ain't any particular use in calling them anything, is there? The Board of Excise says that no saloon licenses are to be issued in the town. What's the use of going around when that board says there ain't any saloons, and saying a nullify their action?"

"Is it possible to get a drink here?"

The citizen looked at the correspondent with pity. "Come in here," he said, and he stepped into an open doorway with a screen in front of it, behind which there was what looked like a bar. It was simply a long, high tablelike arrangement, such as does duty in barrooms in the ordinary small town. There were no bottles and glasses, decanters, and the like on the shelf behind, but there was a mirror, and in front of it a man in his shirt sleeves, with a white apron on. Two men were standing at the bar.

"Watch those men," said the citizen who had come in with The Times correspondent.

"What is it, gents?" said the man behind the bar.

"Hop soda," said one of them. And the man behind the bar proceeded to reach down into some unknown depth and take out two bottles which had fastenings on the tops, such as are used over beer bottles in many places. The bottles contained a brownish yellow liquid, and

"What is hop soda?" was asked of the citizen.

He could not help smiling. It seemed absurd. "That's just domestic beer," he said. "Will you try it?

Sure enough, it was beer.

"Even weiss beer doesn't go here," he said; "but so long as it is called 'hop soda,' nobody interferes; but come up the street a little way. They sell 'hop soda' openly, but if you want other things you've got to know the door."

A walk of two or three minutes up the street brought the party to another open doorway. There was no screen in front of it, and no bar in sight. The room was almost bare of furniture, except two or three chairs. In the rear was a door leading into another room. In the second room was a bar.

"We won't have hop soda here," said the citizen. "Do you want a drink?"

"Some of the yellow stuff," said the citizen to the man behind the bar. He walked to a box in the far corner, behind the bar, took out two bottles, and brought them forward. "Yellow stuff is export," said the citizen. "Hop soda is domestic, and yellow stuff is export beer. That's an easy system."

"Is any whisky sold?" was asked of another man with whom the same topic was discussed.

"Would you like to see two men having a drink of whisky now?" he said. "Come this way." A short walk brought the two to a large and well-kept building. In it was a barber's shop, a billiard room, and possibly a restaurant. Come in this door," said the guide, and the two entered a little passageway, along one side of which were small compartments. "Come in here," said the guide, and the two went in. The door was shut. It was one of the little rooms. Three men were sitting around the table. A bottle of whisky stood on it. The men were having a drink of whisky.

"What do you ask for when you want whisky?" asked The Times correspondent.

"You just come in to one of these little rooms and shut the door, and something will be brought to you very much like whisky, without your asking for anything," said the citizen.

There has been no Sunday-closing movement in the town of Wellsville, nor has there been any effort out of the ordinary to enforce the closing promptly on time at night. The police force is not large, and such of it as there is is not troubling itself to make any crusade in the interest of temperance. Cities like Rochester, Albany, Buffalo, and Syracuse, may have caught the infection from New-York, and may be trying to rigidly enforce excise law, but in Wellsville, where there are not supposed to be any excise laws because the Commissioners vote no-license, the spirit has not pervaded. In spite of the no-license, and the high moral sentiment of the majority of the town, it is as easy to get a drink in Wellsville as in New-York during work days.

Robert Shepherd Accused of Larceny.

Robert Shepherd of 40 Greenwich Avenue was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with grand larceny by Marcus M. Pleckner, Superintendent of the collection department of Ludwig Baumann & Co., Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. He waived examination and was held for trial in the Special Sessions.

When a shortage was discovered in Shepherd's accounts, detectives of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which is on his bond, arrested him. The shortage discovered thus far is $50.

Closing of the Park Avenue Bridge.

The bridge of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company over the Harlem River at Park Avenue will be closed from 6 o'clock P. M. to-day until 6 o'clock A. M. of Sept. 21, pending necessary repairs to the structure and the cables by which the lift span of the bridge is operated.

THE WAY OF THE SMUGGLER

Alberto Bostamente, Passenger on the Ems, Had Secreted Dutiable Articles Worth $1,500—Deutsch Violins.

On the pier of the North German Lloyd Line at Hoboken, during the landing of the passengers from the steamship Ems yesterday, Alberto Bostamente, who had come from Southampton as a first cabin passenger, excited suspicion. Custom House officers searched him, and found he had secreted the following articles to evade payment of duty:

A lace collar, two pearl scarf pins, six diamond scarf pins, one diamond and ruby brooch, a combination diamond bracelet, scarf pin, and shirt stud, a ruby and pearl bracelet, a gold bracelet, a diamond ring, another ring, set with a diamond, a ruby, and a sapphire; two gold bracelets, two silver bracelets, and a coin bracelet.

None of these articles had been declared by him, and they were therefore seized by the officers. The value of the seizure was said to be $1,500.

Bostamente, who was on his way to Boston, was arrested by United States Commissioner Rowe, in Jersey City, who required him to give $500 bail for examination. He deposited $500 in money, and was released. He is said to be a dealer in jewelry in Boston.

The twenty-three violins, which were seized on Friday last in the baggage of Sigmond Deutsch, a passenger on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, were taken to the seizure room at the Barge Office yesterday. The violins bear the names of celebrated makers, and are marked with dates of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. One of the oldest of the lot is marked Jufradus Cappo, Anno, 1673. Another bears this mark: "Adam Klotz, in Mittelwalde, 1735," while one of the more modern ones is marked "Antonius Yhir Lilius Manhias, Fecit, Vennae, Anno 1812."

Experts are to examine the violins, determine their age, if possible, and appraise their value. Meanwhile Deutsch is held under $500 bail on a charge of smuggling.

NEW YORK'S HIGHER EDUCATION

$300,000 to be Asked for the City's College and Normal College for 1896—Students' Probation.

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday at the headquarters of the Board of Education. A motion by President Webb that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to apportion $150,000 to pay college expenses for the ensuing year was adopted.

Trustee Hunt announced that he would introduce a resolution at the next meeting of the board by which the clause in the by-laws of the college requiring students just admitted to remain eight weeks on probation will be so changed that students will be on probation for one year.

It was voted that the salary of Deputy Chairman Henry C. Bliss be increased to $1,800. The sum of $1,400 left over from the money for repairs during the Summer was transferred to the general fund for the salaries of professors, and the teaching corps. Trustee Holt reported that negotiations for the purchase of the site for the college was proceeding satisfactorily.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Normal College, Harriet A. Rebt, Elizabeth G. Conklin, and Louise Harte were appointed instructors. A resolution asking for the sum of $150,000 to meet college expenses for 1896 was adopted.

Capt. Thompson Catches Burglars.

James E. Carroll, alias Thomas Hoyt, twenty years old, of 8 Prince Street; Thomas Ryan, twenty-three years old, of 342 Broome Street, and James Morris, alias Murphy, twenty-two years old, of 770 Tenth Avenue, who, the police say, are well-known burglars, were held in $1,000 bail each in Harlem Police Court yesterday.

Police Captain Thompson of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and a policeman, saw the three men acting suspiciously in the doorway of Waller Hayes's dry goods store, 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrested them. In Carroll's pockets was found a heavy steel jimmy. The door of Mr. Hayes's store bore marks that the jimmy fitted.

Where Uncle Sam Has No Jurisdiction.

James Garns, a bricklayer, accused of filching a check for $22, which was in a letter to Florence Kerwin, boarding house keeper, at 173 Varrick Street, was sent yesterday to Commissioner Shields by Magistrate Cornell.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane, who was consulted by Mr. Shields, held that after the letter was delivered it was out of the hands of the United States authorities, and so refused to take the case up, claiming it was only larceny, and had to come under the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

Garns was therefore taken back to Jefferson Market Court, where he waived examination, and was held in $500 for trial.

Cassidy Is Probably Insane.

John Cassidy, thirty-seven years old, of 806 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, who attacked Mrs. Mary Morrissey with an axe at her home, 2,191 Eighth Avenue, Monday night, fracturing one of her ribs, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich, in the Harlem Court. Mrs. Cassidy testified that her husband had acted strangely for several months. A test of his sanity will be made.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The Weather Crop Bulletin for the past week, issued by the Weather Bureau, gives the following reports by States:

New-England.—Frosts last of week, but no serious damage resulted, as crops are mostly out of the way; heavy rain, wind, and hail storms across central districts on 11th, doing considerable damage in Connecticut Valley.

New-York.—Crops generally matured; hops picked; corn mostly cut; grapes being shipped; drought continues; wells and streams lower than in years.

New-Jersey.—Crop conditions in southern sections much improved by rain; drought continues in remaining sections, seriously affecting late root crops, cabbage, and pastures.

Pennsylvania.—Some late corn, buckwheat, and tobacco were injured; frost on 15th.

Maryland.—Short crops of corn, tobacco, buckwheat, and tomatoes being harvested; peach crop secured over; apples and pears abundant.

Virginia.—Drought continues; late corn poor; tobacco cutting and curing progressing.

North Carolina.—Cotton opening rapidly and very few complaints of bollworms or shedding; corn safe.

South Carolina.—Cotton picking general; top crop shedding badly; rice harvest progressing.

Georgia.—Cotton opening rapidly and picking beginning; less complaint of rust and shedding.

Florida.—Cotton still damaged by rust and shedding; opening rapidly, and picking is active; potatoes, cane, rice, Fall garden, and orange interests favorable.

Alabama.—Hot, dry weather caused cotton to open prematurely, and has caused great growth of immature bolls; about two-thirds of the cotton open and picking being pushed rapidly.

Mississippi.—Cotton opening rapidly, picking without interruption; complaints of damage are decreasing.

Louisiana.—Favorable for harvesting rice, corn, and hay; cotton opening rapidly, and picking progressing; cane improving.

Texas.—Favorable for cotton picking, but injurious to late cotton and the top crop; rice and sugar cane doing well.

Arkansas.—Dry weather for growing crops; cotton injured by rust, shedding of immature bolls, and premature opening; opening very rapidly, and picking will be general this week.

Tennessee.—Tobacco cutting progressing; plowing and seeding Winter grains progressing favorably.

Kentucky.—General rainfall needed; pastures drying up in some localities; some complaint of tobacco worms, but crop generally in excellent condition; potatoes good and plentiful.

Missouri.—Favorable for maturing Fall crops; tobacco is being cut; pastures need rain in some sections.

Illinois.—Corn practically all past frost injury; cutting progressing rapidly; pastures good; late potatoes and buckwheat favorable.

Indiana.—Corn maturing fast; nearly safe from frost; fair crop of tobacco being housed.

West Virginia.—Pastures drying up and late corn and buckwheat suffering; corn cutting continues; Winter apples falling badly.

Ohio.—Tobacco and corn cutting and Fall seeding fairly inaugurated.

Michigan.—Generally favorable for corn and potatoes; corn cutting well advanced; late potatoes doing well.

Wisconsin.—Hot, drying winds caused corn to mature rapidly, grass to dry up, and streams to fall; corn, buckwheat, and cranberries secured.

Minnesota.—Thrashing and corn cutting advancing; corn husking begun.

Iowa.—A hot week, with high winds, hastened ripening of late crops.

North Dakota.—All harvesting and stacking done and thrashing well under way.

South Dakota.—Unfavorable to pastures and unmatured late corn and vegetables.

Nebraska.—Late corn ripened too fast for best results.

Kansas.—Corn ripening rapidly.

Oklahoma.—Pastures drying up; cotton picking general.

Montana.—Excepting northeastern portion, the week has been cold and rainy, with killing frosts.

Wyoming.—Good weather for harvesting and thrashing grain.

Idaho.—Thrashing completed or far advanced.

Colorado.—Favorable for maturing grain and harvesting generally; corn cutting under way.

New-Mexico.—Favorable for harvesting; corn safe from frost.

Arizona.—Conditions quite favorable.

Utah.—Harvesting about finished and threshing in progress; fruit crop good.

Washington.—Severe frosts in exposed localities; rain benefited pastures and root crops, potato digging and hop picking begun.

Oregon.—Rains beneficial to range grass, late root crops, and Fall plowing; injurious to hop picking and fruit drying.

California.—Slight damage by rains to raisin and fruit-drying interests and hops.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a West Side Dwelling—Details of the Various Auction Offerings Set Down for To-day.

Mr. O. T. Mackey has sold to J. S. Ferguson the four-story brownstone dwelling 7 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.8½.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly adjourned to the 26th inst. the sale of the Toch property, at 35 Bowery and 34 Bayard Street.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $32,337.50 and $30,050, respectively, the two four-story brownstone dwellings 42 and 48 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The plaintiff was the purchaser in each instance, Horace Anderson obtaining the first and William H. Lockwood the other.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Martin J. Earley, referee, frame building, with plot 200 by 151 by 140 by 265 feet, on West Farms Road, between Union and Green Avenues.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, George Haas, referee, 578 Grand Street, north side, 25 feet east of Goerck Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick and frame building in front and three-story brick in rear.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, John H. Clapp, referee, 10 Eighth Avenue, east side, between West Twelfth and Bleecker Streets, 22 by 84.9 by irregular, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,000; on prior mortgage, $18,500.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales as follows: 844 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 306.3 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 81.5, three-story and attic brick dwelling; also, 299 to 305 Water Street, between Roosevelt and Dover Streets, 50.8 by 72.5, by about 46.9 by 71.7, seven-story brick business building.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Greenhall, referee, 68 Pike Street, west side, 94.5¾ feet south of Monroe Street, 25.4½ by 62.3¾ by 25.6½ by 61.5¾, two-story brick and frame building; also, 53 and 55 Catharine Street, east side, 48.2½ feet north of Monroe Street, 27 by 105.1½ by 27 by 104.2½, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,265.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Natalie Avenue, east side, 530 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a two-story frame stable, by Richard W. Hutchinson, owner; August Goelsch, lessee; cost, $1,000.

East Third Street, north side, 350 feet east of Lewis Street, one-story brick storage house, by the Diamond estate; Charles Stein, lessee, of 424 East Fifty-eighth Street; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, by George S. Drew, Jr., of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $12,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 119 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for two four-story brick dwellings, by same as above; cost, $14,000.

No. 262 Tenth Avenue, by Flanagan, Nay & Co., alterations to a two-story brick office and storage house; cost, $600.

No. 1,020 Tenth Avenue, by I. Jungmann, alterations to a five-story brick store and salesrooms; cost, $6,000.

No. 7 Barclay Street, by James B. Adriance, alterations to a five-story brick store and salesroom; cost, $500.

Nos. 269 to 277 Sixth Avenue, by J. L. Tonnele, alterations to five three-story brick stores and dwellings; cost, $1,500.

No. 245 Broadway, by George Munro, alterations to a six-story brick office and store building; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Hamburg Avenue and Green Street, four four-story brick flats, 25 by 65, $24,000; estate of C. Moll, owner.

Monitor Street, west side, 285 feet north of Nassau Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 50, $2,500; D. Maher, owner.

Willoughby Street, north side, 127.7 feet east of Navy Street, two four-story brick flats, 25 by 55, $18,000; John Damato, owner.

West Avenue, east side, 50 feet east of Avenue A, two-story brick store, 25 by 50, $8,900; E. F. M. Wendlestadd, owner.

Woodbine Street, north side, 300 feet east of Central Avenue, three-story brick flat, 25 by 60, $14,000; Seligman & Seeman, owners.

East Fifth Street, east side, 200 and 220 feet south of Greenwood Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings, 17 by 45, $4,400; A. C. Muir, owner.

North Henry Street, west side, 150 feet north of Richardson Street, four-story brick flat, 25 by 70, $10,000; John Carney, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

139TH ST, s s, 650 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 5th St; William H. Dowling and wife and William S. Anderson and wife to Edward Jenkins. 1

138D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; Michael Foley to Mary E. Ten Eyck. 9,300

145TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Frederick F. Denny and wife to Harry Overington. 1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick F. Denny, executor of Mary A. Denny, to same. 1,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 43.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Gregorio Di Lorenzo to Mary Norz. 1,325

CLINTON AV, w s, 86.8 ft s of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Henry Schopper and wife to Henry S. Aschs. 3,500

CROTONA AV w s, 25 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; John M. Blauvelt and wife to Joseph De Bona. 4,200

TOPPING ST, w s, 463 ft n of 174th St, 17x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Cornelius V. Carroll. 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 686.4 ft n of Wellesley St, 80x10.5x80.8x13.1; Martin Simons and wife to Bernard Metzger. 750

ANTHONY AV, w s, 569.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.1x80.11x25x91.2; John B. White to Parthenia P. White. 1

LOT 105, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; Joseph Roos to Margaret A. Mallon. 400

COENTIES SLIP, 31, also 23; Anna B. Lorner to Clara A. Chandler, part. 125

SAME PROPERTY; W. L. Chandler to Clara A. Chandler, part. 125

98D ST, s s, 413 and 415 East; Patrick Horgan and wife to Joseph Horgan, ¼ part. 1,123

98D ST, 415 East; Joseph Horgan to Michael J. Horgan, ¾ part. 1,200

74TH ST, 321 East; Adelheid Mayer to Elizabeth Weiss. 19,805

98TH ST, 159-167 East; Anna J. Lennon to Leopold Haas. 100

MANHATTAN ST, s s, 101.5 ft w of Manhattan Av, 39.5x80.11x irregular; Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins to Edward Jenkins. 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 126th St, 125x96.11; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors of George J. Hamilton, to Sarah E. Patch. 90,000

102D ST, s s, 117 ft w of Central Park West, 64x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Herman A. Bente. 1

103D ST, 323 West; William C. Orr, referee, to Annie O. Taylor. 24,000

111TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Matilda Weil and others, executors of Matilda Weil, to Mayer Goldsmith. 64,000

137TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Tillie Welpen to Pena Bush. 14,500

AUDUBON AV, e s, corner of 168th St, 99.11x75; Max Marx and wife to Charles E. Crowell. 1

LOT 26, assessment map of Mott Haven; James L. Parshall to Olin J. Stephens. 1

CORTELYOU PL, also 31 and 33 Cleary St. Chandler and another to Clara A. Chandler, undivided part. 250

WATER ST, 488; John P. Dallimore and wife to Verner P. Dallimore. 1

WATER ST, 652 and 654; Aaron Rosenzweig and wife to Helena G. Adams. 11,600

LEWIS ST, 113; Samuel Padwee and wife to David and Samuel Feldman. 27,000

12TH ST, s s, 151.4 ft w of 2d Av, 22.2 x106.6; Margaret F. Todd and others to Isidore Jackson. 17,750

14TH ST, 514 East; Yetta & Moritz J. Hirschbein. 1

26TH ST, 32 West; Emily K. Davis to George F. Britton. 1

66TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Annette Gorey to Peter McEntee and wife. 10

76TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.6x irregular; Henry Hyman and wife to Richard W. Buckley. 1

52D ST, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Bertha A. M. Dyspel to Yetta Hirschbein. 1

93D ST, 413 East; Michael J. Horgan and wife to Joseph Horgan, one-fourth part. 1,123

SAME PROPERTY; Mary F. Turner to same, one-fourth part. 1,123

LOT 10, Block A, map of Lester Park; Suburban Homestead Association to Barney Williamson. 415

66TH ST, s s, 276 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Peter McEntee to Annette Gorey. 10

WEST END AV, n w corner of 91st St, 57.8 ft to private road or lane x— to avenue 25.3; Joseph Hamershlag and wife to Frederick Hass. 1

75TH ST, n s, 139 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Mary R. Bennett. 1

9TH AV, w s, 103.6 ft n of 19th St, 25x80, and other property; Margaret Van C. and Mary M. Ogden to Francis L. Ogden. 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 21st St, 26.3x100, and other property; Mary M. Ogden and others to Margaret Van C. Ogden. 1

20TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 91.11, and other property; Francis L. Ogden and others to Mary M. Ogden. 1

Recorded Leases.

ANDERSON, Stephen S., to John C. Zohn; 2,086 Lexington Av, 5 years..... $300, $1,200

CRUSIUS, John N., to Frederick Baar; 75 South St, corner Maiden Lane, 15 years 3,000

HORKY, Vincent, to Carrie Loeb; 432 East 75th St, 5 years 1,200

LION, Andrew, to Joseph Sieradzky; store, 196 2d St, 1 year 276

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCHE, Henry S., and wife to the Serial Building and Loan and Savings Institution; n s of Clinton Av, 103.4 ft n of Elmwood Place, installments $2,700

ADAMS, Helena G., to Aaron Rosenzweig; n s of Water St, 652 and 654, 1 year 1,600

BRAENDER, Philip, and wife to Frances H. Catlin; w s of Central Park West, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 3 years 25,000

BENTE, Herman A., to same; s s of 102d St, 117 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 25,000

SAME to Sarah M. Abernethy; s s of 102d St, 144 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 25,000

BRITTON, George F., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 26th St, 281.6 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x 98.9, 3 years 20,000

SAME to James Everard; 32 West 26th St, 1 year 5,000

CARROLL, Cornelius V., to Joseph P. O'Donnell; w s of Topping St, 463 ft n of 174th St, 2 years 600

CUNEHAN, Mary and Dennis, to the State Bank; 77 East 113th St, 1 year 1,500

DE BONA, Joseph, to John M. Blauvelt; w s of Crotona Av, 25 ft n of Lebanon St, 3 years 1,200

DREYER, Margaret, to Charles Lowen; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 2 years 4,000

DIPPEL, Bertha A. M., to Yetta Hirschbein; s w s of 14th St, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 1,000

DUTTON, Allen A., and wife to Charles F. Ebner; s s of 62d St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 5,000

DOLY, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2,038 Madison Av, 1 year 4,000

EMANUEL, Frederick, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 235 West 26th St and 234 West 27th St, 3 years 20,000

EGERTON, Herbert L., to Allen L. Mordecai; s of 114th St, 171.8 ft w of Park Av, demand

FERRIGAN, Mary J., and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 80 Duane St, 2 years 35,000

GOLDSMITH, Mayer, to Matilda Weil, executrix, and others, executors, &c., of Max Weil; s s of 111th St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 50,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to Lambert S. Quackenbush; n s of 111th St, 245 ft e of 5th Av, demand 764

HAAS, Frederick, to Joseph Hamershlag; n w corner of 91st St and West End Av, 3 years 21,500

HILGERS, Jeannette, and William Hilgers to Harold M. Sill and another, trustees; 213 West 80th St, 5 years 25,000

SAME to same; 215 West 80th St, 5 years. 25,000

HILGERS, Jeannette, to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.; n s of 80th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000

SAME to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.; n s of 80th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000

HOSMER, Charlotte E., to Lamont McLoughlin; s s of 90th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 650

JACKSON, Isidore, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 12th St, 151.4 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 13,000

LYNCH, William, and wife to same; s s of 145th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard or Drive, 2 years 1,000

LOEB, Philip, to Vincent Horky; 219 East 48th St, notes 5,000

SAME to Charles Keller; same property, 1 year 1,000

McGARRY, Frank, and wife to Isaac P. Smith; Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block A, map of Lester Park, (Westchester,) 3 years... 1,500

MENKHOFF, William, to Conrad Stein; e s of Wooster St, 100 ft n of Spring St, 5 years 45,000

MENKHOFF, William, to August Menkhoff; same property, 3 years 6,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Elizabeth Weiss; e s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 8,500

PHINNY, Fidelia S., to the American Real Estate Investment Union; s s of King's Bridge Av, 100 ft w of Terrace View Av, 2 years 2,000

PATCH, Sarah E., to executors of George J. Hamilton; n w corner of Lenox Av and 126th St, 2 years 30,500

SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET GERMAN Baptist Church of New-York City to Frederic Wood; n s of 67th St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 years 11,000

SAWYER, Flora, to the Murray Hill Bank; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, demand 10,000

SAME to John F. Scannell; same property, 1 year 9,080

WILSON, Rose, and Thomas to Catharine B. Lachat; n s of 183th St, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 2,500

WEBBER, Caroline A., to Augusta Schindler; s s of 3d Av, north, 50 ft s of Rose St, 5 years 4,000

WOLFE, Anzonetta B., and others, executors, &c., of John Wolfe, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York City; 80 and 82 William St, 5 years 65,000

WOLF, Jacob, to the United States Trust Company of New-York; e s of 3d Av, 99 ft n of 80th St, 4 years 36,000

TAYLOR, Sarah E. L., and Georg H. to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of Madison Av and 58th St., 1 year 190,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARMISTEAD, Sarah, executrix, to Jacob D. Goldberg $1

BACHRACH, Solomon, to Morris Malawista. 1,000

BLACK, Emma L., and John, executors, to Fannie F. Black 8,174

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to George Wolf. 14,000

SAME as George Tiefel 5,050

SAME, as trustee, to Elizabeth Ohlweiler. 2,000

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK trustee, to Central Trust Company of New-York 3,000

DOTZAUER, Margaretha, to Christian W. Yutte 2,000

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to Oliver L. Pilat. 1

HODGE, George W., treasurer of the State of Connecticut, to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company 1

HAAS, Leopold, to Jacob K. Weiner 24,000

MILLER, Michael C., to Charles and H. Katzenberg 1

SCHMIDT, or SCHMITT, Hermine, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 2,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frances C. Shortland and another, executors 45,000

SAME to Frances E. Ansbacher, (two mortgages,) 35,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

105TH ST, 334 East; John R. Setz against Herman Hamburger, owner and contractor, $320.

118TH ST, 150 East; John L. Smith against Ellen Gudvye, owner; John Ommes, contractor, $98.

LEXINGTON AV and 109th St, s w corner, 25x 100; Patrick Brenan against Mary Soller, owner; Timothy Burns, contractor, $20.

MADISON AV and 117th St, s w corner, 40x75; Pietro Fidelli against Pietro Indelli; Pietro Altieri and Pasquale Altieri, contractors, $51.

MADISON AV and 118th St, s w corner, 100x100; Rocco Lacana and others against same, $152.

117TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 110x80; S. Scarfani against same, $107.

50TH ST, 501 to 507 West; P. Dewinage & Co. against Mrs. Ruth A. Wallace, owner; Dennis J. Menton, contractor, $264.

Lis Pendens.

127TH ST, s s, 322 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6 ft front; Jacob D. Goldberg against Amelia E. Hayes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

6TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 42d St, 20 ft front; Orlando B. Ladwin against William B. Riker and others, (action to enforce lien.)

102D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x86; Jesse Dinwiddie and others, trustees, against Ida Andress and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

114TH ST, n s, 183.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.9 ft front; Bowery Savings Bank against Henry P. Niebuhr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH AV and 26th St, n w corner, 148x266; 10th Av and 29th St, s e corner, 20x56; 33d St, s s, 158.8 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9 ft front; 68th St, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50 ft front; 10th Av and 64th St, n w corner, 100x100.5; 60th St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 100 ft front; 59th Av, e s, 60.5 ft s of 66th St, 40x80, and other parcels; Charles C. Moore and others against Clara C. Moore and others, executors, (partition.)

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PETER P. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, September 26, 1895,

At 12:00 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S & TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF THE

BATHGATE ESTATE,

LATE PROPERTY OF

CHARLES H. BECK, deceased.

BY ORDER OF

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.

176

Choice and Valuable Lots

ON

3d, Washington, Bathgate, Wendover, and Fulton Avs., 171st and 172d Sts.,

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Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. free of charge to each purchaser.

For book maps, &c., apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Attorneys for the executor and trustee, 22 William St., and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A three-story high-stoop house, 20 feet front, having 14 or 15 rooms, west of Lexington Av.; $14,000 or less. K. M., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

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A few choice apartments, all latest improvements; electric light, elevators, steam heat; first-class in every particular. Superintendent on premises.

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A few choice apartments; handsomely decorated; 5-story building; 38 feet front; steam heat; elevator. Apply Janitor, or 630 Park Av.

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Beautiful outside apartments. Every room directly lighted. Rents, $900 to $1,250. Elevators, steam heat, hallboys. Also apartments, four rooms and bath, suitable for gentleman and wife or two bachelors. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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Elegant bachelor's apartments; one, two, and three rooms and bath each; steam heat and attendance. Apply to

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE HERO OF TRAFALGAR

NELSON. By John Knox Laughton. English Men of Action Series. 12mo. London: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

The art of the biographer has vastly improved within the last quarter of a century. The time when the writer of a man's life was either a blind advocate or an equally blind assailant appears to have gone by, and in these days biography has assumed the calm and judicial tone of critical history. It might be an interesting thing to trace the growth of modern historical work. No doubt we should find that the German diggers were at the bottom of it all, and we should more rightly estimate our indebtedness to the Niebuhrs and others of that kind. But that examination must be left to a Niebuhr.

It is a pleasure to read a book that is so honestly appreciative as Mr. Laughton's short life of Nelson. It is based on a careful examination of the best—and the worst—authorities, including the logs of the ships, paybooks, official correspondence of Hood, St. Vincent, and others, and the French naval histories bearing on the subject. Mr. Laughton naturally throws discredit on the quarto Life of Nelson, by Clarke & McArthur, (1808,) because of the "easy and uncritical attitude of the authors." This attitude was to be expected in men who wrote at a time when the public demand for accuracy was less stern than it is now, and when the enthusiasm of Englishmen over the exploits of the great naval commander was much too fresh. Of course, the author denounces as a "pack of lies" Harrison's life, written by order of Lady Hamilton to magnify her claims on the Government.

It is a significant fact that this little volume suggests to the reader a limitation of the purposes of biography. Nelson was at one time a popular idol in Great Britain; and among some classes he is so still. The questions which arise in the thoughtful mind are not only what was the origin of such a man and by what methods did he achieve greatness, but more pertinently what was his personal character? What were the human qualities that stamped the name of Nelson upon the page of time? Thirty or forty years ago biographers would have answered these questions by trying to show us that the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar was a heaven-born genius, a sort of demi-god, a human angel, like the popular conception of Washington, or else a flaming brand out of Tophet, like the English peasant's image of Napoleon before Waterloo. Mr. Laughton, in a little book making no pretensions to fine literary ability—indeed, for the most part, written in a style anything but animated—has shown us fairly all the sides of Nelson's character and has made us debtors to his calm judgment.

The Viscount of Burnham Thorpe and Duke of Bronte was a very common admixture of strength and weakness. Like Cicero, he was childishly vain and he never hesitated to place his own deeds in the full blaze of a self-glorification whose refulgence lit up the actions of all who were associated with him. This was fortunate for his officers and his men, for they got a goodly share of the praise. But, in spite of his vanity, he was an enthusiast in his profession, a thorough seaman, and a master of naval tactics. Mr. Laughton shows that a good deal of Nelson's knowledge of the art of war on the water descended to him from Hawke, through Locker; but the biographer does not make this fact a means of depriving Nelson of all the credit due to him for his own masterly manoeuvres.

The author is particularly happy in his accumulation of evidence that Nelson was not a hot-headed rusher in action. His moves were all carefully planned beforehand and his Captains were made fully acquainted with his plans. Then when the day of action arrived the Admiral was able to launch his thunderbolts against the enemy with swiftness and certainty. The story of the battle of Trafalgar fully illustrates this. Mr. Laughton tells us how completely Nelson mapped out the scheme of that great engagement and how carefully he explained it all to his commanding officers. The result was that "the necessity for many signals was thus entirely done away with, and, so far as ordering the battle was concerned, only three were made, and those within a few minutes of first sighting the enemy's fleet." Nelson's favorite plan of overwhelming a part of an enemy's fleet with nearly the whole of his own is familiar to all students of naval warfare. Mr. Laughton, however, makes especially clear the significance of his manoeuvre at the battle of the Nile, when, finding the enemy's fleet at anchor with shore batteries covering the ends of the line, he sent a part of his fleet through that line to attack it on the shore side, because he knew the ships would not have their guns cast loose on that side. That lesson in naval warfare was not lost, and now men-of-war cast loose and provide all guns when clearing for action in any circumstances.

There has never been any question of Nelson's personal valor, but Mr. Laughton makes it pretty clear—though he is apparently trying to smooth matters over—that the great Admiral was loath to go to sea at some stirring times because of the witcheries of Lady Hamilton. The present biographer cannot be accused, however, of presenting this matter in too favorable a light. He shows plainly enough that Nelson's relations with Lady Hamilton were scandalous and that they have left a shadow on his name. But, as we have already seen, the naval hero was a fascinating combination of strength and weakness, and the finer depths of his character, obscured as they were when he was ashore, came to the surface the moment he set foot on a quarter deck with the standard of his country at the spanker peak.

A WRITER OF STURDY SCOTS ENGLISH

WORKS OF JOHN GALT. Edited by D. Storrar Meldrum. ANNALS OF THE PARISH and THE AYRSHIRE LEGATEES. With introduction by S. R. Crockett. With a portrait and illustrations by John Wallace. 2 vols. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25 per volume.

"Certain chance sentences," in an address by Mr. Crockett before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, "expressing admiration and appreciation of Galt, fell upon the wayside of a publisher's mind, where, not being instantly devoured by the birds of the air, they sprang up, and, in due course, they brought forth the excellent fruit of this new edition." Mr. Crockett explains, further, that, having a sort of godpaternal interest in the work, he must needs be present at the christening, and so proceeds with his enticing and informing "Introduction."

Mr. Crockett does not care for Galt's complete works, "or anything like them." Galt was a tireless and prolific writer, though in most of his life engaged also in pursuits other than literary. He turned out, rapidly, essays, plays, poems, romances, and novels. Of the plays in one volume he published, his great contemporary, Sir Walter Scott, said they were the worst ever seen. He was an unacted dramatist. His unfortunate New British Theatre, a collection of rejected plays, including his own, (among them translations of Goldoni and Alfieri,) was a rebuke to the Theatres Royal, which never had the desired effect. Mr. Crockett's admiration for Galt is confined to the books to be included in this new edition, which are, besides the two in these volumes, "Sir Andrew Wylie," "The Provost," "The Last of the Lairds," and "The Entail." These are all simple, plot-less tales of Scottish rural life, in which the interest depends on the study of character.

Galt has been called an imitator of Sir Walter, but, as a matter of fact, "The Annals of the Parish" was written before "Waverley," and was offered to the firm which soon afterward published that immortal work. The manuscript was returned with the assurance that a novel entirely Scottish would not take with the public. After Scott created the taste Galt had his chance. Mr. Crockett naturally loves Galt's Scotch vocabulary. The use of words like "skailing" and "stramash" delights him. He himself sticks to his good Scots. He first read "The Annals" as a small boy, surreptitiously, "upon a day of quiet, smurring rain." He says: "How such a book came in the 'loft' of a decent Cameronian house, it is perhaps better not asking. I fancy some grown-up uncle must in times past have secretly conveyed it into the house, unostentatiously deposited between waistcoat and shirt." Yet the boy found no spice of popular commandment-breaking in the placid reminiscences of Micah Balwhidder. The book was a novel, and therefore forbidden, but certainly harmless.

The preacher of "The Annals of the Parish" is, in Mr. Crockett's opinion, Galt's masterpiece. Delicate and never overwrought pictures of country life, studies of character in which there is no laborious working out of traits, or heaping up of descriptions, but which are vivid and true, and quiet humor are the qualities of "The Annals" and, in a lesser degree, perhaps, of "The Legatees," which is made up of letters, in the manner of some of the older novelists. Mr. Crockett does not "mistake Galt for either a great writer or a great man." He has always found him, "like the best oatmeal porridge—with cream. It is to some, no doubt, the finest diet in the world. But, all the same, not every one likes it." But in praise of Galt's mastery of Scotch-English he speaks out bravely:

When Galt writes in Scots he writes the language, not the dialect belonging to any particular locality. * * * Practically, he writes the Scots of Robert Burns. * * * Scott, like Stevenson, wrote his vernacular a little from the heights. He had learned it, as it were, for love and adventurousness, as men in these days learn Romany. But Galt writes his Scots like one who has been cradled in it, who lisped it in the doorways and cried it to the other boys across the street. In some ways the Doric of Scott may be finer, more literary, a "clear, metropolitan utterance," indeed. But though I reverence Sir Walter above all other sons of men, yet I do say that the Scots, even of Caleb Balderstone and Andrew Fairservice, has hardly the rich tang of the mother earth which I find in "The Annals" and the best books of John Galt. But that may be because I am West-land born and of the Whigs whiggish.

Mr. Meldrum, the editor, contributes an interesting memoir of Galt, who was born in 1779, at Irvine in Ayrshire, where he laid the scenes of his best fiction, and lived until 1839, an eventful life. His writings, as we have said, were voluminous and of the most varied character. He dwelt in England, Italy, and America. He wrote an American novel, "Lawrie Todd." The public service, in connection with which his name is best remembered, was done in Canada. He was appointed agent of Canadians who had claims against the United States for loss sustained through the invasions of our troops. The Canadian Company grew out of these negotiations, and he was made its Secretary. He had stormy experiences in this post.

This new edition of his best works is certainly justified by the fresh charm found in the reading. The American publishers have done their work well. The portrait of Galt shows a fine, handsome man, but scarcely of a strong type, one would say. The few pictures by Mr. Wallace are excellent as illustrations, while the notes and appendix are most useful to the reader.

LITERARY NOTES

—The writings of Mark Twain are to be brought out in a uniform edition, the first volume, "Life On the Mississippi," making its appearance this year.

—Milicent W. Shinn, who was formerly editor of The Cleveland Monthly, has written for the October Century a paper on "The Marriage Rate of College Women." She finds the ultimate probability of a college woman's marriage to be below 55 per cent., while it is 90 per cent. for other women. College women marry most in the Middle West, and least in the North Atlantic States. The reason is not that college women crave a public life, Miss Shinn declares, but largely because they are employed as teachers in girls' schools, a station in life more inimical to marriage than any other save that of a nun.

—A book which Messrs. McClurg will issue this season is "The Journal of the Countess Krasinska in the Eighteenth Century." The Countess was great-great-grandmother to the present rulers of Italy. A portrait of her from the original by Angelica Kauffmann will be given as a frontispiece.

—Mary Anderson's autobiography will probably be issued in February.

—The Atlantic for October will have a paper by Lafcadio Hearn on "The Genius of Japanese Civilization." Bradford Torrey has written for the same number an article on Lookout Mountain.

—Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild has written for the October number of The Forum a paper on "The Present Condition of the Silver Question in the United States." Mr. Fairchild says the number of free silver men in the country has not increased during the last year. He believes the sound money cause is rapidly gaining ground.

—Thomas Hardy has again decided to change the title of his new novel, now known as "Hearts Insurgent." He will call it "Jude the Obscure."

—The Messrs. Crowell have just ready Charles E. L. Wingate's book on "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage." It is issued with nearly 100 illustrations.

—In the last number of The Chap-Book there is a sketch of "Anthony Hope," the author of "A Prisoner of Zenda." "Anthony Hope" is Anthony Hope Hawkins. He went to Oxford, sat under the great Jowett of Baliol, and, after graduating, became a barrister in London. Clients were few, and he "took to story writing as an amusement." That implies elegant leisure, which was probably not the case. At first Mr. Hawkins went in for realism, and then he veered around, when he put his hand to pure romance, and so "A Prisoner of Zenda" was produced, and, as far as "Anthony Hope" is concerned, it was Alexandre Dumas père redivivus. According to our authority, which has the backing of an interview, Mr. Hawkins is wise enough to entertain "no literary theory," and, like a wise and an honest man, he spends "a good deal of his time in revising."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LETTERS OF EDWARD FITZGERALD TO FANNY KEMBLE, 1871-1883. Edited by William Aldis Wright. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS AND HARD TIMES. By Charles Dickens. With illustrations by Marcus Stone, F. A. Fraser, and F. Walker. With an Introduction by Charles Dickens the Younger. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. (From Their Foundation to the Year 1893.) By Edward Jenks. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.60.

NELSON. By John Knox Laughton. [English Men of Action Series.] 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

JACOB FAITHFUL. By Capt. Marryat. Illustrated by Henry M. Brock. With an Introduction by David Hannay. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

ORMOND. A Tale by Maria Edgeworth. Illustrated by Carl Schloesser. With an Introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

CATHOLIC SOCIALISM. By Francesco S. Natti. Translated from the Second Italian Edition by Mary Mackintosh. With an Introduction by David G. Ritchie. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

YORKSHIRE WRITERS. RICHARD ROLLE OF HAMPOLE. An English Father of the Church and His Followers. Edited by C. Horstman. [Library of Early English Writers.] 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.60.

PEASANT RENTS. Being the First Half of an Essay on the Distribution of Wealth and on the Sources of Taxation. By Richard Jones, 1831. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

THE CASE OF EX-CONSUL WALLER

Wise and Strong Measures Being Taken by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—It is quite evident that the State Department has taken the precaution to fortify itself against any attempt on the part of the French Government to submit an expurgated edition of the record of the court-martial that convicted Waller, or one that does not fully and fairly set forth all the facts. Waller's deposition is now in the hands of Secretary Olney, and, while its contents are withheld, it is known that it sustains the contention of this Government and the representations made by the friends of the ex-Consul.

The statements emanating from French newspapers to the effect that Waller's case is hopeless, and that this Government has been so informed by the French Foreign Office, are regarded with indifference here. No such notice has been received, and it is not believed at the department that the French Government would make such a statement pending the delivery of the record in the case, which cannot under the most favorable conditions reach Paris for several days. The ship bearing this record was due at Aden on the 12th, and is not expected to reach Marseilles until the 22d. Another day would be consumed in the transmission of the mail from that port to Paris. Ten days more would be required for the delivery of the record at the State Department in Washington, and after its careful consideration diplomatic correspondence relative thereto will be resumed.

There is much interest now to know in how far the forthcoming record will agree with the facts already in the possession of the State Department. In addition to the statement of Paul Bray and the deposition of Waller, the department will have a strong witness in the person of E. G. Woodford of New-York, an engineer, who was on the island at the time of the trial and is familiar with all the proceedings. This man, whose standing is vouched for as a gentleman of influence, by his own means made it possible for Mrs. Waller and her children to escape from Madagascar and start on her journey toward America.

Should the record be found to be inconsistent with the testimony of these witnesses, this Government, it is believed, will make some urgent representations to the French Government bearing upon that phase of the case. Mr. Woodford, it is said, enjoys the confidence of Ambassador Eustis, and is a man whose word cannot be lightly turned aside. Waller's friends are thoroughly satisfied with the way in which the case is being handled, one of them, who called at the department this morning, speaking of it as action that was both wise and vigorous.

TAMMANY HALL ARRANGEMENTS

At Least Three Trains Will Take Delegates to Syracuse Monday.

The sub-committee in charge of the arrangements for the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, met yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall. Those present were ex-Senator Plunkitt, Senator Joseph C. Wolff, and James W. Boyle.

They decided to send at least two, and, if possible, three trains of delegates to the State Convention. The first train will leave next Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and the others will follow in rapid succession.

The sub-committee will meet again Saturday, when the Chairman of each district delegation will go to Tammany Hall and get accommodations for his men. Each district will, it is expected, send from fifteen to twenty-five delegates.

How Cavanaugh Obtained a Bicycle.

William J. Cavanaugh, twenty years old, of 311 West Twenty-seventh Street, went into the bicycle store of Robert E. Nicholls & Co. on Aug. 28 and saw a wheel worth $100, on which, on a tag, and the name of A. J. Huxney, 19 Horatio Street.

Cavanaugh at a telegraph office wrote Nicholls & Co. the following note:

"Give the boy my wheel. I have mislaid the check. If I find it I will bring it to-morrow. I am sick and cannot leave the house. A. J. Huxley, 19 Horatio St."

A messenger took the note and received the wheel. About an hour later Huxney called and said that he had not received the bicycle. Nicholls & Co. complained to the police.

Nothing was heard of Cavanaugh until last Monday, when he was arrested. Magistrate Cornell held him for trial yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.").

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 10 AM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Indian Prince.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (mail for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Endeavour.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1896.

CHANGES IN CUSTOMS METHODS

Collector Kilbreth Goes to Consult Secretary Carlisle About Several Proposed Improvements.

Collector Kilbreth and Special Deputy Collector Couch went to Washington yesterday afternoon to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury about certain changes which are contemplated in the methods of the Custom House in this city.

One of the important questions that will be discussed is that of the drawback irregularities which were discovered in the Surveyor's Department some weeks ago, and in which Des Brisay and Allen, the Custom House brokers, were concerned. The Collector sent a voluminous report on the subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, and suggested certain changes in the debenture division that would make a repetition of the irregularities practically impossible. Before adopting these changes, Secretary Carlisle desired a personal interview with Collector Kilbreth.

Another subject which the Secretary and the Collector will talk about is the difference existing between the sugar importers and the Custom House officials in regard to the appraisement of various grades of imported sugars, which has been a vexed question for a long time. The difference is said by the Custom House officials to be merely a technical one, but its adjustment has been long delayed.

The question as to what constitutes a Cape diamond and what duty should be levied on jewels of this nature, is at present agitating the Custom House appraisers. There was a long conference yesterday between Deputy Collector Phelps and a number of diamond dealers and importers on this question, but no decision was arrived at.

CITY ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR

Increases Asked for Street Cleaning, Courts, and Street Improvements.

Controller Fitch has received from nearly all the heads of departments the estimates for the year 1896. With few exceptions they differ but slightly from the departmental estimates of last year. The increases occur in the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, on account of the increase in the number of Judges; in the Department of Street Improvement of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, because of the annexation of part of Westchester, and in the Street Cleaning Department Col. Waring asks for $800,000 more than did his predecessor.

Mayor Strong will call a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment early in October to pass provisionally on the estimates for 1896.

The following are the amounts asked for: Mayoralty, $38,000; Common Council, $88,000; Public Works, $3,341,082; Police, $5,694,880; Street Cleaning, $3,187,062; Board of Education, $5,703,579; Health Department, $589,338; Street Improvements, $909,-995; Taxes and Assessments, $162,520; Board of Coroners, $56,200; Civil Service Board, $30,000; Register, $149,550; Sheriff, $187,732; County Clerk, $92,230; Commissioners of Jurors, $34,100; Commissioners of Accounts, $75,000; Supreme Court, $641,500; City Courts, $113,500; General Sessions, $267,500; Special Sessions, $69,300; District Attorney, $197,250; District Courts, $200,650; Street Opening, $1,810: armories and wages, $70,-814.

Sanitary Changes Must Be Made.

The Health Board sent out notices yesterday that if the following places are not put in a better sanitary condition within five days they must be vacated:

Fullan Place and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue; 136 Allen Street, 50 Jefferson Street, 43 Orchard Street, 216 West Sixty-first Street, 435 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 418 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 519 Third Avenue, 121 Allen Street, 1,015 Third Avenue, 57 Attorney Street, 467 Fourth Avenue, 437 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 434 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 535 Sixth Avenue, 340 West Forty-first Street, and 2,126 Washington Avenue.

Election Officers' Examinations.

Examinations will be held nightly at Police Headquarters this week of election officers, including Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, who failed to appear at the previous examinations. The substitutes submitted by the regular parties in the places of the applicants who were either rejected or declined will be called for examination on Saturday night.

INSPECTION OF MILK AND CANDY

Two Men Looking After the Former—Past and Present Adulteration of Sweetmeats.

In regard to the crusade now going on against the selling of alleged adulterated milk and candies in the small stores which cluster around some of the public schools, E. W. Martin, chief of the Department of Food Inspection and Offensive Trades, said yesterday:

"President Wilson thought it advisable to make more frequent inspections of these stores, and two Inspectors, one above and the other below Fifty-ninth Street, began the work yesterday. Hitherto the inspection has been regular, but infrequent, but since the number of Milk Inspectors has been doubled it is possible to put two men on this work alone.

"Particular attention is to be paid to the care and handling of milk, which must be kept below a temperature of 50 degrees. Several instances have been found of improperly trapped ice boxes. Complaints also have been made of mixing of milk a day old with fresh milk.

"This inspection is also being carried on in regard to the candies sold in these stores. Several years ago candies containing fusel oil were found, and some so-called 'whisky drops,' which were filled with flavored alcohol. Samples of candy were taken, but the results will not be known until to-morrow.

"Formerly there was much complaint against these stores for selling toys painted with arsenious colors, but aniline colors have driven them out largely. The Inspectors will consider this matter also. It is intended that this inspection shall be kept up as long as necessary, probably until the schools are closed."

BENEFIT FOR ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

The Drama of "The Great Republic" to be Given in Brooklyn.

Prof. J. M. Hager's spectacular musical and historical drama, "The Great Republic," will be given in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the evenings of Oct. 2, 3, and 4, and the afternoon of Oct. 5, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital, in St. Mark's Avenue.

The characters in this allegory will be taken by a thousand of the young women and men of the various Brooklyn parishes.

Major John D. Kelly, City Treasurer, will act as Treasurer of the entertainments, and P. J. Carlin will serve as auditor.

The affair is under the patronage of a committee of thirty-three Roman Catholic pastors of the city, headed by the Right Rev. Dr. Charles E. McDonnell and Vicar General P. J. McNamara.

Important events in the history of the country, from the landing of Columbus to the present time, will be represented in songs, dialogues, and tableaus.

FLAGG BLAMES DR. J. A. B. WILSON

His Statement to Magistrate Cornell, Who Held Him for Trial.

Jared Flagg, Jr., was held yesterday in Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Cornell in $500 for trial on the charge of having rented 225 West Eighteenth Street for disorderly purposes.

Flagg said that up to last week he had lived at 227 West Eighteenth Street, and had never known that the house at 225 was a disorderly one until the raid was made.

"I am persecuted by the police," said he. "Even President Roosevelt admitted that. I can bring 137 neighbors to prove my respectability.

"Your Honor, the whole trouble started from Dr. J. A. B. Wilson asking me to rent three flats to three preachers for $3 a week, when I had always received $8 a week for them. When I refused the reverened doctor threw up both hands, and exclaimed: 'Now I know you are a bad man, and rent your houses for immoral purposes.'"

George P. May Is Dead.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—George P. May, one of Boston's old-time shipping merchants and for eighteen years Quartermaster of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, died at his Summer home, in Swampscott, to-day. He was sixty-three years old.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM; Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM; Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM
Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5 AM; Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM; Spree, Tu., Oct. 15, 8 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 26, M; Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.	*Columbia....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems.....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM; Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM; F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM; A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2
WESTERNL'D.Sept. 25 | KENSINGTON....Oct. 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE
Majestic, Sept. 16, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM | Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Cook's
Annual Fall Palestine Party
Will leave New-York by Cunard steamer Campania September 28. Most delightful tour. Immediate application necessary to secure membership.
Our programmes containing Winter arrangements for the Nile and Palestine now ready and can be had on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.,
332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 28, noon | Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M. | Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 8, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Sept. 21, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Pirot...Sat., Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Sept. 21.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Sept. 20
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 28
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasshagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 363 B'way.
G. M. Sorrell, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P.A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to COTTAGE CITY, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Steamers sail every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St., at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
The White Mountains and all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service to and from Brooklyn.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY. (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTON'S, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5